

Law Enforcement News

Vol. XXIX, No. 593

A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY

February 14, 2003

In this issue:

Around The Nation: A coast-to-coast roundup of police news. **Pages 2, 3.**
People & Places: Case dismissed; undersludy's starring role; outgoing chief's a Green Bay packer; Ken-do spirit in Ohio; Louisville's merger manager; larger than life. **Page 4.**

For shame! Raleigh will give Johns a taste of notoriety. **Page 5.**

Falling short: Domestic security duties take a toll on arrests & clearances for Florida agency. **Page 5.**

Going mobile: Cyber-crime training takes wing in northern Illinois. **Page 5.**

Federal File: A roundup of criminal justice developments at the federal level. **Page 6.**

All hands on deck: Milwaukee rolls out new thrust against domestic violence. **Page 6.**

What do you know? When it comes to violent deaths, less than you might hope. That could change. **Page 7.**
You scratch my back... Cross-depolarization works in Montana. **Page 7.**

Cyber-post office wall: Outstanding warrants take their place on the Internet. **Page 7.**

Information, please: Not all Maine cops comply with open-records law. **Page 8.**

Uneasy feeling: Grand Rapids cops move grudgingly toward sensitivity training. **Page 8.**

Forum: Mental illness & the "dutiful mind"; letters to the editor. **Page 9.**

Upcoming Events: Professional development opportunities. **Page 11.**

Speaking the same language

With the right outside help, Baton Rouge solves its database "Babel"

It might come as a surprise to the general public, but to police, it's a widely known, well established fact that an array of different, incompatible computer formats, programs, software and hardware have created a virtual Tower of Babel within law enforcement and criminal justice.

Now comes along software which officials in East Baton Rouge Parish, La., contend acts like a universal translator, allowing every law enforcement agency, court, and prosecutor's office in the county to tap into each others databases and make complete federal and local checks of a suspect's history within seconds.

The software — so new that it does not yet have a name — is not commercially available at present, but it will be, said its developer, Barry Bellue, president of Thinkstream Inc., a software design firm based in Portland, Ore.

Bellue, who grew up and lives in Baton Rouge, had read an article in the local newspaper last spring about a \$1.2-million federal grant that had been allocated for the integration of the police and sheriff's departments' software. After two and a half years, no progress had been made, so the agencies split the funding and used it for

something else.

"We gave up," said Col. Mike Barnett, Chief Criminal Deputy for the East Baton Rouge Sheriff's Department. "Well, this guy reads this, calls me up, asks me some questions. He said, 'I'll do it in two weeks, and I'll do it for free.' I said this guy's a nut case, but I knew he was a rich nut

In seven days, a software entrepreneur achieves what more than two years and a million dollars in federal money failed to.

case, had made a lot of money in computers, and I figured I had nothing to lose. I put one of our technicians with him, and seven days later, he had done what they had not done in two and a half years."

In an interview with Law Enforcement News, Barnett explained that what Bellue has been able to do is create a system that allows users to simultaneously search the National Crime

Information Center databases, State Police criminal history data, the district attorney's office's prosecution records, the East Baton Rouge Clerk of Court's records, and records from the sheriff's department and police agencies in Zachary, Baton Rouge and Baker. It links data from the 19th District Criminal Court, the jail management system, state agencies including the Division of Motor Vehicles and approximately 15 federal agencies.

Bellue said he was shocked to realize that although the police and sheriff's department are next door to each other, they could not share a single piece of information online.

"I knew that was the case in Washington," he said. "I knew that the federal agencies had no sense of integration or information sharing, and I had been working at the federal level with this. I just did not realize that this was pervasive across the nation."

Using Bellue's software, patrol officers can enter a license plate and tap into dozens of databases. Within 17 to 18 seconds, said Barnett, the program has searched through the NCIC's criminal records, its Wanted Persons file, Missing

Continued on Page 8

Do sweat the small stuff:

Quality-of-life issues? Take 'em to court!

Guided by the now-common wisdom that when authorities sweat the small stuff, such as public drinking, turnstile jumping, and particularly, noise, it can help prevent more serious crimes in the future, jurisdictions around the country have launched new attacks on quality-of-life offenses that bring prosecutors, the courts, law enforcement and probation into the mix.

In New York City, officials last summer initiated Operation Spotlight, a program aimed at cracking down on the small percentage of criminal defendants who commit the largest percentage of non-felony crimes. It calls for tougher sentences, special court parts to handle

chronic offenders, and more supervision for those who are released on probation.

The program is one of several launched by Mayor Michael Bloomberg and Police Commissioner Raymond W. Kelly that focus on offenses detrimental to the city's quality of life. One of these, Operation Clean Sweep, resulted in the issuance of nearly 50,000 tickets and more than 5,300 arrests from January through May of last year.

The latest initiative will focus the resources of the city's criminal justice system on a core group of as many as 9,700 people who were arrested at least three times in 2002. A statistical analy-

sis found that nearly 28 percent of all non-felony crimes prosecuted by the city were committed by 6 percent of the defendants.

Unlike the approach taken under former Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani, whereby tens of thousands of petty offenders were processed through the system, taxing both the courts and the jails, Bloomberg's plan reflects the current reality of tightened budgets and less police manpower. There will be an emphasis on "quality summonses, rather than quantity," a police spokesman told The Daily News.

Under Operation Spotlight, police will speed the processing of evidence

in cases where an arrestee is identified as a recidivist. Each borough's Criminal Court will designate a special part in which the defendant will be arraigned and where the case will receive priority treatment.

Defendants could receive as much as a year in jail — the maximum — or agree to drug treatment. Those on probation will be scrutinized more thoroughly to ensure they complete treatment programs, said officials.

In 1993, New York opened the Midtown Community Court, which has become a model for other jurisdictions. It, too, deals with repeat misdemeanor offenders and "is one of the leaders and innovators where we bring people close to alternative sentences and treatment," said Juanita Bing Newton, Administrative Judge of the New York Criminal Court. But it focuses on a discrete area of the city, whereas Operation Spotlight will have a broader reach.

"It gives us a dedicated part in each of our five boroughs to address these cases," she told Law Enforcement News. "It means we have a consistency of outcomes and operations because we have a judge in each of the boroughs who will handle all of these cases."

Laboratory work in narcotics cases will be expedited, said Newton, and the transfer of paperwork will be streamlined. And from a law enforcement point of view, she said, the court will provide for better communication between prosecutors and police.

"I think it also gives a judge an opportunity to work more with appropriate sanctions because she will have a big picture of both the offense and the

Continued on Page 11

Training upgrades are in the works for Houston's problem-solving specialists

Going against the adage, that says if it's not broke, don't fix it, the Houston Police Department has launched a new training program aimed at improving the instruction it now gives to officers with the agency's Differential Response Team.

Differential response is the department's name for problem-solving policing. Each of the department's 29 storefront facilities has a DRT unit, with another four units at precincts where no facility has yet been created. The officers are charged with identifying chronic problems and coming up with imaginative and long-lasting solutions for fixing them.

Sgt. Diana Poor, a DRT trainer and manager of the Near North storefront, has helped train 380 officers in prob-

lem-solving techniques since 1999.

The effort started as a single storefront back in 1995, she said, with a 10-member team under then-Capt. J.W. DeFoor. When DeFoor was promoted to assistant chief four years later, he was asked to retrain and re-educate all of the storefront personnel in problem-solving policing, she told Law Enforcement News.

Poor has been on special assignment to DeFoor since then, helping with the transition, writing Standard Operating Procedures, and creating a database to document the teams' projects. Up until this past November, she said, training consisted of 40 hours of classroom work — 16 hours involving problem solving, with the rest an update on a wide range of city and state laws that

officers might find applicable when coming up with a plan.

Trainees are also provided with a wealth of information on potential resources, including private and public agencies, federal government task forces, and municipal and county agencies — in short, anyone "who might be willing to help us address issues," said Poor. These might include organizations like Keep Houston Beautiful, a private group that provides cleanups and sweeps, and the police department's Neighborhood Protection Division, a civilian unit that handles nuisance and trash abatements under Houston's municipal code.

Under the new training protocol, however, officers will receive one full day of training in problem solving, an-

other in resources, and a third in legal updates. Added to that will be seven days of field training, said Poor. All new officers will be mentored at Poor's storefront, which has been designated for that purpose, before being sent out on their own.

"We have yet to train under that format, but I anticipate success," she told LEN. "The 40-hour conference was a success in itself. I was pleased with what they learned in a classroom environment, but there's limitations to a classroom. You can only learn so much within a certain amount of time when you're just sitting in a chair. We're hoping that the actual field training part of that will expand on what we've already created within the original training format."

Around the Nation

Northeast



MAINE — Brownville residents, who have been sharing the services of Milo Police Chief Todd Lyford since their own chief, Scott Stubbs, resigned, will be asked at a town meeting on March 17 to approve a proposal that will make the arrangement permanent. Brownville pays Lyford for 16 hours a week and contributes 35 percent of his benefit package to the town of Milo. The Milo town manager feels it's the most effective way to provide coverage while maintaining local control of policing.

A handful of Portland police officers' wives have formed the Portland Police Department Support Alliance to better support each other and the officers. In addition to the usual stress that accompanies the job, there is new anxiety in Portland as several officers have been accused of using excessive force. As the allegations have tarnished the department's reputation, the Support Alliance wants to show the public that behind every badge is a human being.

MARYLAND — Several high-ranking Baltimore County police commanders recently made a public show of support for Chief Terrance B. Sheridan, after the Fraternal Order of Police published a critique of him, and the letter they signed has now become an issue in the department. Some of the 37 officers who did not endorse the letter fear that they may face retaliation. The letter responded to the FOP's criticism that Sheridan should have taken a stronger position on out-of-date equipment and that he unjustly suspended or transferred officers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — If House Bill 146 is passed, child pornography convictions would carry a one-year minimum jail term for first-time offenders and a five-year minimum for those with prior convictions. Keene police Det. James McLaughlin, who concentrates on catching Internet predators, testified that the bill needs more study. The way it is now worded, he said, a 17-year-old boy with a picture of his 15-year-old girlfriend would have to go to jail.

NEW JERSEY — Authorities are investigating allegations that minority and female troopers were taunted at two South Jersey barracks, and a supervisor and trooper have been suspended without pay. Several troopers have pending lawsuits that allege they were discriminated against while stationed at barracks in South Jersey.

NEW YORK — Federal agents have taken down a New York drug gang that dealt \$10 million in Ecstasy pills stamped with the likenesses of Harry Potter, the Smurfs and the Flintstones, to make the pills more attractive to kids. The gang used drug mules to smuggle 400,000 pills, with a street price of \$25 apiece, from Spain. So far, 45 suspected dealers have been arrested.

A standoff between state troopers and Canastota Police Chief Guy Blasier, who had barricaded himself in his home, ended when he was found dead. The standoff began after Blasier's wife went to a state police barracks with their two young daughters, complaining that

he had struck her and threatened to hurt himself if she went to police. After Blasier stopped responding to troopers' efforts to contact him, police sent in a robot with a camera and SWAT officers followed. Blasier was found dead with no apparent gunshot or stab wounds. Officials are not ruling out the possibility of an accidental overdose or a fatal reaction to antidepressant drugs. Blasier, 39, had been chief since 1999.

Key evidence has been lost in a sexual harassment case against the New York City Police Department, including a computer that allegedly contained pornographic images and an X-rated screen saver. Lt. Michelle Jarman-Brown is accusing her former bosses of lewd behavior, while her husband, Robert Brown, claims that the department retaliated against him when he complained about the harassment. In addition to the missing computer, a semen-stained Hustler magazine that had been left in Jarman-Brown's desk was produced by city lawyers with missing pages. An attorney for the city denied any wrongdoing by the department concerning evidence.

After a judge upheld the rights of a clown with sexual abuse convictions to perform in public park areas, Westchester County is looking for other ways to keep him away from children. County Executive Andrew Spano said that he was completing an executive order that would establish a system of permits for performing in parks; refuse permits to anyone convicted of a sexual offense against a child, if the proposed activity would attract children, and coordinate the parks with police databases of sexual offenders.

After serving eight months in Alabama for an unrelated crime, a suspected con artist was extradited to New York and arrested. Neil Herrer and an accomplice posed as police officers and told an 89-year-old man from Queens that his help was needed to catch bail jumpers. After convincing him to withdraw \$5,000 from the bank, the victim got suspicious when they didn't take him to the 112th Precinct, and he jumped from their car and yelled for help. The two men sped away but the victim later picked Herrer from a photo array.

PENNSYLVANIA — The North Hills Boroughs and Townships Police Association has purchased 17 hand-held monitors that test for alcohol abuse, and distributed them to local police departments. The monitor's results are not admissible in court but can be used to provide probable cause to request further testing.

Southeast



ALABAMA — Sylacauga Mayor Bruce Carr has apologized after residents complained about his flying the American flag at half-staff to honor police Lt. Thomas Evan Smith, who reportedly shot his ex-wife to death and then killed himself. Carr said that he meant no disrespect but only took the action to honor the officer's 10½ years with the police department.

FLORIDA — A study by the state De-

partment of Motor Vehicles has found that cell phone distraction was the cause of only about 1 in every 170 automobile crashes in the state in 2001. Critics are questioning the accuracy of the study, as research conducted by the Harvard Center for Risk Analysis has shown cell phones to be a factor in 1 out of every 17 crashes.

Inverness Police Chief Lee Alexander has ordered a change in policy that will require that forcible felonies be reviewed by a four-member Major Crime Review Team in order to keep supervisors informed and involved in investigations. The teams will also create better interview environments, and provide a second set of eyes and interview approach. The idea for the team was prompted by a July incident in which Det. Michael Erb interviewed a suspect in a child sexual battery case and the charges were subsequently dropped, in part because of problems stemming from the interview.

LOUISIANA — Harahan's new Police Chief, Peter Dale, said that he can't vouch for the figures showing that major crime in the city dropped 12 percent in 2002. Dale said he received complaints that officers were sometimes asked to change the way they classified crimes. Harahan reported 306 crimes last year in the seven Uniform Crime Report categories.

Former New Orleans police Sgt. Jacklean Davis, the department's first black female detective, was sentenced on Jan. 14 to two and a half years in prison for extortion. Davis and her partner, Lt. Sam Lee, who was also convicted, were in charge of a private security detail at a large party when the party's promoters accused them of not providing the 20 officers they agreed upon, and then charging twice as much as expected. Davis was offered a plea bargain to testify against her partner but refused it, maintaining all along that both she and her partner were innocent.

MISSISSIPPI — Indianola and Sunflower County authorities are both investigating the death of the town's assistant police chief, Marlon Hendon, who died of an apparent self-inflicted gunshot wound. Hendon had been assistant chief for about four years. His wife was pregnant with the couple's third child.

NORTH CAROLINA — Members of shoplifting rings who use aluminum foil-lined bags to block electronic store alarms have moved into Raleigh. Concord police, who battled similar theft rings when a mall opened three years ago, will train Raleigh police on catching the shoplifters.

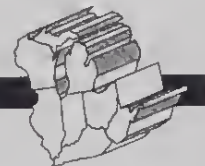
Two city-county vice and narcotics unit officers were recently recertified to handle methamphetamine lab busts, although New Hanover County Sheriff Sid Causey said the drug has not yet made major inroads into the local market. Despite an increase in heroin use, cocaine still remains the drug of choice for Wilmington drug users. From December 2001 to November 2002, local drug agents seized more than six pounds of cocaine as well as 217 pounds of marijuana and 2,500 street bags of heroin.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Rock Hill police Lt. Derek G. Williams resigned

on Jan. 21 and is awaiting possible criminal charges in the alleged beating of a 32-year-old man at a traffic stop last year. Police Chief Dave Fortson said that during an internal investigation, the department found five incidents that were "similar in nature" to the April incident. All of the incidents involved black men. Williams, who is white, is the fourth Rock Hill officer in 13 months to leave the department amid allegations of misconduct.

TENNESSEE — After winning legal approval, Memphis Police Director Walter Crews wasted no time in promoting 264 patrol officers to the rank of sergeant, capping three years of court challenges over promotional testing. Crews, while happy with the promotions, said that he was concerned with the lopsided racial outcome. Reportedly, of the 264 promotions, 86 went to blacks and 175 went to whites. Black officers, who still contend that the testing procedures were weighted to favor whites, will seek legal advice.

Midwest



ILLINOIS — The Downstate Illinois Innocence Project will investigate the case of former Venice police officer Roland Wilson, who is serving a 30-year term for sexually assaulting women while on duty. Wilson was convicted of rape in 1995 and five other women testified that he had coerced them into sexual activities. In 1998, the woman he was convicted of raping recanted her story. Wilson's mother contacted the Innocence Project about her son.

East St. Louis police officers routinely escort suspects to crime scenes to recover weapons or other evidence, but on Jan. 21 that practice backfired on them. Police took Jamall Isaac, 20, who had confessed to killing his 18-year-old girlfriend, back to the housing complex where he agreed to direct officers to the gun he used. Instead, he yanked an officer's holster off his service belt and fatally shot himself. Isaac was handcuffed and wearing leg irons at the time.

Already facing limited budgets, police departments throughout the state are bracing for a war with Iraq that will further drain resources. In East Peoria, three of the 37 officers are reservists, while Peoria could lose nine of its 240 police officers to military duty. In Tazewell County, six of the sheriff's department's 77 deputies and jail guards are reservists and three have already been activated.

As part of an agreement to end a three-year federal probe into alleged racial profiling in Mount Prospect, police officers will provide complaint forms to any motorist who objects to an officer's conduct during a traffic stop. The town also agreed to formulate a policy against discrimination by police officers and to document the race and ethnicity of all drivers stopped by police. All officers have already undergone cultural sensitivity training.

Responding to complaints that only three of 24 newly promoted Chicago police lieutenants were African-American, Alderman Isaac Carothers and police Supt. Terry Hilliard have met to

discuss ways to bring more minorities into the upper ranks of the police department. Among the items under consideration were expanding the number of meritorious promotions, changing the exam to make the written portion pass/fail, and reinstating an oral exam. Merit promotions and oral exams have long been criticized by the police union.

INDIANA — Seventeen film canisters of undeveloped mug-shot photos that have been sitting in a basement room at the Gary Police Department since 1998 were finally sent to a photo lab in January. The film came to light when a newspaper began asking about it in connection with a police investigation. Police Chief Garnett Watson said he had tried previously to have the film developed but that the photo lab couldn't process the extra-wide film. He said that he would consider a policy to ensure that all officers use a digital camera.

Allen County and the city of Fort Wayne, which have long been criticized for duplicating each other's services, both appointed homeland security directors on Jan. 16. County commissioners appointed Emergency Management Agency head Ed Larocque, while the city post went to Bernie Beier, the coordinator of the Metropolitan Medical Response Team.

OHIO — A former Toledo police official, Nathanael L. Ford, has been named to lead a new agency that will investigate complaints against Cincinnati police. The agency, formed as part of an agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice, is responsible for ensuring that incidents involving police are investigated fairly and efficiently.

The State Highway Patrol has launched an investigation into use of a confidential state law-enforcement database by New Rome village officials. Village clerk-treasurer Connie Tucker and Village Councilwoman Nancy Chapman sought to have a political opponent, Councilman Ed Anthony, taken off the voting rolls and submitted information about him that they obtained from the LEADS database to the county Board of Electors. Private use of the system is prohibited but New Rome Police Chief Larry Cunningham said he had authorized the LEADS search because it was village business.

WEST VIRGINIA — Kanawha County Sheriff Dave Tucker's proposal to establish an internal oversight committee to monitor his use of the money from gun application fees is not sitting well with county commissioners, who said that a group appointed by the sheriff will be a "captive committee." The commissioners proposed changing the state law that established the fund, to allow the sheriff to administer the fund but require him to follow competitive bid rules for all services and equipment purchased with the money.

WISCONSIN — Two state lawmakers have introduced a bill that would establish window-peeping as a Class A misdemeanor. Currently, peeping toms can only be charged with disorderly conduct or lewd behavior. If passed, offenders would face up to nine months in jail and would be required to register as sex offenders. Green Bay police Lt. Bill Galvin says there would be value in having them register as sex offenders because statistics show that

peeping toms often progress to other, more serious crimes.

The Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission has said that Police Chief Arthur Jones should be allowed to continue his operation of the violent crime task force, but also suggested that he ease regulations on vehicle searches. Current policy only allows officers to ask a driver to search a vehicle if they have a "reasonable and articulable suspicion of evidence of contraband contained within the vehicle." The committee's chairman said that might make police think they can't ask to do a search based on a hunch.



MINNESOTA — Austin police Detective Tom Stiehm said the recent arrest of five people suspected of bringing methamphetamine into the area to sell demonstrates a change in where the drug is being produced. Although much of it used to be made locally, versions of the drug from Mexico and California are becoming much more popular. Stiehm added that state law makes it less attractive to produce the drug locally and it's easier and cheaper to buy meth than to make it.

Police officers will be required to undergo training on a state law that makes it illegal for anyone to be refused service at a "public accommodation" on the basis of a person's race. The announcement by state officials was made as part of a settlement in a case that stems from 1999, in which two black women were refused lottery tickets at a convenience store. The officers didn't take a report on the incident and when the women wanted to go back into the store, the officers said they would be arrested. The women asked if they did anything wrong but the police only told them that the proprietor said that they were asked to leave because they were causing a disturbance.

MISSOURI — Six Missouri law enforcement officers died in the line of duty in 2002. That's the same number that lost their lives in 2001 despite efforts to improve equipment and police training.

After a convicted rapist sought and was granted a DNA test that ultimately confirmed his guilt, St. Louis Circuit Attorney Jennifer Joyce said she was considering ways to deal with prisoners who pursue pointless testing for themselves. Because the tests cost the police laboratory \$1,500 to \$2,500 each and rekindle the horror that victims suffered during the attack, Joyce has suggested that the money be taken from the inmates' prison accounts or that the Board of Probation and Parole take the bogus request into account if such inmates are ever up for early release.

St. Peters officials are considering limiting the sale of an herb, *Salvia divinorum*, that a Web site claims has LSD-like side effects. If it does so, it would become the first city in the nation to restrict the sale of the substance. The mayor and police first heard of the herb when a local business owner said he had seen many young teens frequent-

ing a store that sold the herb. The city is seeking a restriction modeled after the state's tobacco law. In Australia, the herb is outlawed and classified similar to crack cocaine, heroin and PCP.

MONTANA — A bill that outlaws racial profiling and requires police to adopt policies to combat it has won the support of American Indian lawmakers and law enforcement officials, but a civil rights lawyer says the measure still does not do enough to prevent discrimination by police. Beth Brennenman, an attorney for the ACLU, called the bill a good first step, but said that the bill's definition of racial profiling was too broad and would not fit most real cases. The bill defines racial profiling as using race or ethnicity as the sole factor for stopping someone.

NEBRASKA — Lincoln police officers have unveiled the winners from their annual file of the year's silliest crimes and most inept criminals. The 2002 winners include the suspects in a bungled burglary who were found sitting outside the convenience store they tried to break into because their car was stuck in a rut. The grand prize went to a man who tried to get a padlock off his gas meter with a blowtorch. Instead of removing the lock, which was put there by the gas company for nonpayment of bills, the man set his house on fire.



ARIZONA — His hand forced by budget problems, Maricopa County Sheriff Joe Arpaio has decided to eliminate the sheriff's department's OARE program after a 13-year run. Budget problems may also force the Phoenix Police Department to cut its DARE program from 13 officers to 7.

COLORADO — After 33 years with the Denver Police Department, former police chief Tom Sanchez has retired. Sanchez, who served as chief from August 1998 to February 2000, was forced to step down after a controversial trip to Hawaii with his top brass. His tenure as chief was marked by problems that culminated in an officer being charged with perjury in connection with a botched drug raid. At the time of his retirement, Sanchez was a captain in charge of the training academy.

OKLAHOMA — Adair County District Attorney Richard Gray, is challenging one of his predecessor's last moves in office, in which she signed an agreement to transfer \$28,921 and about 50 weapons and ammunition to the lawyer of a former drug suspect. Gray contends that the property already belongs to the state and that the move was designed to hurt his office financially. The drug suspect, Mack Flynn, and his wife, Connie Ketcher, were arrested at their residence and charged with possessing methamphetamine and marijuana. Authorities also found cash and numerous firearms. A judge granted a request by outgoing D.A. Diane Barker Harrold that the items be turned over to the state. Within days of his arraignment, Flynn was arrested by federal agents in a separate case. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to federal prison, so the Adair

County charges were dropped. The former D.A. said that it was not unusual for property to be turned over to a defendant's attorney in the event of a dismissal.

TEXAS — Although violent crime in Dallas dropped across the board last year, FBI statistics show that the city's crime rate was among the highest for U.S. big cities. Among cities with more than 1 million residents, Dallas had the highest per-capita robbery rate, with 2.9 crimes for every 1,000 residents. It also ranked among the top four for homicide, car theft, assault and theft.

An independent audit of the Houston police crime lab has found wide-ranging deficiencies in the DNA analysis section. Among the problems noted in the audit, which was ordered by acting police chief Tim Oetmeier, was crime scene evidence in storage freezers that was not properly sealed, major structural problems in the building, and problems with basic record-keeping. The crime lab came under fire when a television news report questioned whether errors had been made in the lab and whether innocent people were going to prison. Oetmeier temporarily suspended DNA testing until the problems are corrected.

UTAH — The Wayne County Commission has decided that Bart Albrecht, who was elected sheriff in November, has a year to get the certification required for the job. Outgoing sheriff Don Torgerson had challenged the election results because he said Albrecht was not certified by the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board. Albrecht, a write-in candidate, won by 56 votes.

Patterned after measures used in California and Nevada, a new bill that has gained House committee endorsement will allow former employers to release more information during background checks on people applying for certification as police officers. The information would include salary histories, attendance records, performance evaluations, disciplinary actions, and whether or not the candidate would be rehired.

Authorities are said to be baffled by two highway robberies in southern Utah in which the thieves posed as police officers, then stopped vehicles and took cash and the vehicles. In both cases, men traveling in an SUV pulled over the vehicles, both driven by Mexican nationals, and left occupants stranded. Both robberies took place at night on remote highways.

Second District Judge Michael Lyon has dismissed Weber County Sheriff Brad Slater and a supervisor from a lawsuit claiming three deputies were liable for the death of a hog-tied traffic suspect. The deputies had summoned paramedics when the suspect, Glen Lutz, started having trouble breathing but did not fully untie him. The paramedics restored his breathing but Lutz lapsed into a coma and died a month later. His family disagrees with the medical examiner's finding that Lutz died from a heart condition.

A few years ago, after the Utah Risk Management Mutual Association did several studies and came up with basic physical fitness requirements for police officers, 20 police departments in the state gave their officers three years to

comply with minimum standards. In West Valley City, which began baseline testing for officers in 2002, everyone on the force has until September 2005 to pass the fitness test. In Layton, officers have until April 2004 and in Ogden, which was one of the first departments to implement the program, officers have until this November. To pass the test, an officer must run 1.5 miles in under 16 minutes, do 25 push-ups, 35 sit-ups in minute, bench press 75 percent of their body weight and make a vertical leap of 16 inches.



ALASKA — In continued fallout from a shooting last August in which the victim waited 48 minutes for help to arrive via a 911 call, working relations have apparently become strained between the state's Office of Victims' Rights and the Anchorage Police Department. Although the victims' rights office had anticipated closer ties with the police — even having electronic access to police reports — it must now funnel all information requests through the city attorney. The victims' office made a surprise announcement at an Aug. 22 press conference that it was investigating the delay in police response. The victim, Patti Godfrey, was shot four times and her husband, retired state public safety commissioner Glenn Godfrey, was killed by a woman with whom he had an affair. The woman then killed herself.

CALIFORNIA — Budget cuts proposed by Gov. Gray Davis could result in the release of all 2,900 misdemeanor inmates and the elimination of nearly 300 jail staff positions — including 250 deputies — by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. Also, because it would no longer be able to test narcotics evidence within 24 hours, the sheriff's department would have to release many felony drug suspects. Units that investigate "quality of life" crimes like lewd conduct and prostitution would be eliminated and security for courts and judges would be reduced to a minimum. In all, the department expects to eliminate 1,420 staff positions, including 1,100 deputies.

Several Central California police agencies have been looking into buying in-car video systems but have yet to acquire the technology. The Visalia Police Department, which plans to outfit all of its 75 marked patrol cars with video systems, broke ground on the effort three years ago when it bought 11 of the systems. In Fresno, only a handful of cars have the units, while the Clovis police have bought two of the systems. Some agencies are waiting for the results of an evaluation of the systems' effectiveness.

The media may no longer be interested, but road rage-related violence on the state's freeways has continued almost unabated, according to a spokesman for the California Highway Patrol. According to the CHP's crime reports, the number of incidents of motorists brandishing firearms has increased from 26 in 1998 to 38 last year and cases of reck-

less driving increased from 1,176 to 1,391 during the same period. The number of reported shootings into an occupied vehicle jumped from 7 to 9. Traffic safety experts say that increased traffic congestion, which causes motorists to spend more time behind the wheel, may be the source of some of the frustration that sparks freeway violence.

IDAHO — Although cell phones have contributed to a heavier workload for law enforcement agencies, they have had a dramatic impact on helping the police catch lawbreakers and getting medical help to people in need. Police in Bonneville County get three to four calls each day from people who spot reckless or drunk drivers in the road, while in Fremont County, cell phones have helped rescuers find two missing people in the last few months. Local officials hope that they will soon be able to collect money from cell phone users to support emergency phone operations.

NEVADA — Henderson residents, who enjoy one of the lowest crime rates in the Las Vegas Valley, have twice rejected ballot initiatives to raise taxes in order to fund more officers. The department currently has about one officer for every 1,000 residents, and would like to bring the ratio up to 1.5 per 1,000. The national average is about two officers per 1,000. Police Chief Michael Mayberry said that the ballot initiatives probably could have been handled better and that the police were lax in providing statistics to back up arguments in support of more police.

OREGON — Portland Police Chief Mark Krocker, who attended an anti-terrorism conference in Israel in January, met with local Jewish and Muslim representatives upon his return. The trip had been met with both praise and criticism — praise from Jewish leaders, who were thankful Krocker would go to the conference to gather information that could help make the community safer, and criticism from several Palestinian supporters who felt that the response to terrorism in the Middle East did not apply to what is happening locally. Just days before he was scheduled to go, Mayor Vera Katz told Krocker he had to find another funding source, so many local rabbis, as well as members of the Citizens Crime Commission, paid for the chief's flight.

WASHINGTON — In a 5-to-4 ruling, the state Supreme Court struck down the city of Sumner's curfew for minors, in a 1999 case involving a man who was twice fined \$50 because his 14-year-old son was at a convenience store late at night. The man contended that the curfew was unconstitutional because it violated the rights of minors, infringed on parents' rights, and was vague.

State Representative Marilyn Chase has introduced a bill that would make it a felony, punishable by up to a year in jail, for intentionally hurting a police horse. If passed, the bill would impose the same penalty already in place for intentionally hurting a police dog.

The number of methamphetamine lab cleanups statewide declined by 11 percent last year. The state, which ranked second in the nation for lab seizures in 2001, slipped to third in 2002. Throughout the state, the trend is toward fewer labs in the highest-volume counties and a sharp increase in smaller counties.

Case dismissed

The city of Houston got its police chief back this month after a judge threw out an aggravated perjury charge brought against **Clarence Bradford** involving the alleged use of profanity.

Bradford was indicted on Sept. 6 after discrepancies surfaced in a disciplinary case that also centered on the use of foul language by a supervisor. In a hearing last May, Bradford testified that he had never used profanity with subordinates. The statement was later contradicted by the department's executive assistant chief [see LEN, Sept. 30, 2002].

Had he been convicted, Bradford faced a sentence that ranged from probation to up to 10 years in prison, and the loss of both his peace officer certification and his license to practice law.

"I need to relax for a few days," he told The Associated Press. "Having a felony hanging over your head is no fun and there's not a single night that you lay down and you rest in comfort with your family."

From the start, prosecutors said they knew they faced an uphill battle. Several potential jurors said they believed the charges were politically motivated. They were not surprised when the case was thrown out.

"I knew going in that these perjury cases are tough cases to start with," Don Smyth, an assistant district attorney, told The AP. "But when you're dealing with a highly placed and very political figure in the community, the road to climb is even higher."

Hours after the State District Judge **Brian Rains** dismissed the case, Mayor **Lee P. Brown** reinstated Bradford, who had been suspended with pay.

"As I have consistently stated, I have the utmost confidence in Chief Bradford. He is still my police chief, he is an excellent chief and I'm glad he'll resume his position at police headquarters."

Starring role

For the first time in Santa Fe history, a woman will lead the police department in the New Mexico capital.

City officials selected veteran officer **Beverly Lennen** in January to replace **John Denko**, who became the state's new secretary of public safety. She will inherit a department that is a far cry from the one Denko found when he took over in 1991. At that point, Santa Fe was suffering from low morale, budget problems and labor disputes. He is credited with stabilizing the force.

And Lennen has been at his side. Joining the agency in 1984, she worked her way up to lieutenant, and then served as deputy chief under Denko.

"She understudied me," Denko said. "I consider that a great plus."

Denko has no doubts about Lennen's ability to lead the force. "I don't believe there is another woman — let's forget gender, another person — as qualified for this job," he said.

He called Lennen his "No. 1 choice for the job."

Lennen was selected from a pool of seven applicants. The decision to pro-

mote Lennen fell to City Manager **Jim Romero**, who discussed his choice with Mayor **Larry Delgado** and the City Council, and had their support for the appointment of Lennen.

In 1980, Lennen's first husband, **Leopoldo "Leo" C. Gurule**, a sheriff's deputy, was killed in the line of duty. She followed his footsteps into law enforcement, studying criminal justice in college. Her second husband, **Paul Lennen**, is a retired Santa Fe captain.

"I did not want my appointment to be about my gender," she told The Albuquerque Journal. "I've worked out in the field with almost all the officers."

Lennen is not the first woman to head a police agency in New Mexico. In the early 1990s, **Beatrice Bustamante** served as chief in Truth or Consequences.

Time to go

Thinking he would retire five years into the job of police chief of Green Bay, Wis., but hoping he would stay eight to 10 years, **James Lewis** is splitting the difference and leaving after seven years and 26 days.

"There are some things I promised I would do, so I stayed a couple of years longer than I expected," he told The Associated Press.

During his tenure, Lewis turned the department into a model community-policing agency. The community-policing program grew from five officers to 20, and in 1999 was honored as the best such program in law enforcement.

Said Lewis: "It's gone beyond what I expected it to be. It's quadrupled in size and been recognized nationally and internationally."

One of the "fun parts of the job," he said, has been watching what innovations each of the officers has been willing to try.

Lewis, 52, said he would stay until July 14 to give the Police and Fire Commission time to find his replacement. Although he has been contacted about other positions, both in law enforcement and consulting, Lewis said he has no immediate plans.

Ken-do spirit

A 29-year veteran trooper who rose through the ranks to become superintendent of the Ohio State Highway Patrol, **Kenneth L. Morckel** (right) assumed the cabinet-level position of director of the state Department of Public Safety on Jan. 13.

Morckel has headed the patrol since June 2000. He also chaired a key committee on the Ohio Security Task Force, an agency created by Gov. **Bob Taft** following Sept. 11. As director of public safety, Morckel will oversee more than 3,900 employees in the highway patrol, the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Emergency Medical Services, Emergency Management Agency and the

Public Safety Investigative Unit.

"I'm thrilled to death," said Morckel, 54. "It's a pretty humbling experience. One big goal is to continue to progress with our homeland-security efforts."

Morckel is a graduate of the FBI's National Executive Institute and the Southern Police Institute's Command Officer Development Course. As head of the state patrol, he helped establish the state's new LEADS intelligence information system, which allows all of Ohio's law enforcement agencies to share data, and implemented one of the nation's most successful partnerships with trucking organizations. Under the program, truckers can alert law-enforcement officials to highway safety and security concerns.

"We are fortunate that the nearly three decades of public-safety experience Colonel Morckel possesses will be applied to such a critical department in today's uncertain times," said Taft.

Morckel replaced Lieut. Gov. **Maureen O'Connor**, who had held the public-safety job for the past four years and became an Ohio Supreme Court justice on Jan. 1. Candidates for the superintendent's position are being interviewed.

Merger manager

Responsibility for healing the racial divisions in Metro Louisville, Ky., and creating a new consolidated police force will not rest solely on the shoulders of the jurisdiction's new police chief, but officials concede that they did select **Robert C. White** because of his successful track record in that area.

White is a veteran law enforcement officer who served with the Metropolitan Police Department in Washington, D.C. until his retirement in 1995. As first director of public safety for the District of Columbia Housing Authority, White created a new police force from scratch.

Then in 1997, he rejoined the MPD as an assistant chief of police and participated in its revitalization. The following year, White was chosen as chief of Greensboro, N.C.

During his four-year tenure there, he said he visited a different church each week in an effort to tap into a broader audience and spread his vision of a police force more in touch with the community. He built a reputation as an energetic, hard-working change agent.

"I think I firmly understand what policing is all about and that's providing service to the community," White told The Associated Press. "We as police officers should be part of the neighborhoods, and once we get our officers to understand they are part of the community, there isn't one of these problems we won't be able to overcome."

In Metro Louisville, White's task will be to merge the forces of the Louisville and Jefferson County police departments, while at the same time, bridging a racial divide.

"He'll look at it as a real challenge," said Lieut. **Charles Cherry**, who was White's chief of staff in Greensboro.

According to The Rev. **Gregory Headen**, a member of a Greensboro organization of black ministers called the Pulpit Forum, White championed policies that allowed police and com-



Condition orange

A heavily armed police officer stands guard outside the U.S. Capitol building in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 13, after the federal government raised the national state of alert to orange, indicating a high probability of terrorist attack. (Reuters)

munity members to get to know one another.

"Personally, I trust them more and I think most of my congregation does too," he told The AP.

But Louisville will not be easy, White acknowledged. In an interview with The Courier-Journal on Dec. 20, he said that the shootings of five black men since 2000 will make engendering trust between police and the community a challenge. On Dec. 5, a Louisville detective shot and killed a handcuffed black man.

Larger than life

Some Glendale, Calif., cops may be disappointed that the memorial in front of their agency's new headquarters will not depict an officer holding the hand of a child, yet still others believe that the less traditional work created by a world-renowned sculptor will stand up better to the test of time.

The 12-foot bronze is meant to express the "larger than life" work that police do in the community, said the artist, the celebrated **M.L. Snowden** (right). Her piece de-

picts a man fending off a chaotic attack, while at the same time, reaching out in a sympathetic gesture. The pose shows the duality of law enforcement's role, she told The (Los Angeles) Daily News.

Around the base, Snowden will show in relief the four officers slain between 1915 and 1997.

"A lot of police officers are very conservative, and I don't know that artistic taste is their strong suit, so Snowden's less-traditional design is kind of a stretch," said Sgt. **Mario Marchman**, president of the Glendale Police Officers Association. "But I think that the quality of the artwork will really make this sculpture timeless."

Snowden, 50, worked on the piece with tools once used by the great French sculptor **Auguste Rodin**. Her father studied with one of Rodin's pupils.

The city paid Snowden \$500,000 for the work, from funding that included a \$150,000 allocation from the City Council and \$200,000 raised by the Police Memorial Foundation. Organizers are hopeful that the remainder will come from a federal grant.

Snowden's work has drawn international acclaim. She is designing the "sculptural heart" of a World War II memorial proposed for Washington, D.C. Snowden's most recent project was the bronze altar for **Dur Lady** of the Angels cathedral in downtown Los Angeles.

The Glendale piece, she said, "joins in the great purpose of memorials and that is, that the community recognizes and celebrates the finest that is going on every day on their behalf."



For shame! Raleigh to give johns a taste of notoriety

In the coming months, the Raleigh, N.C., Police Department will go the way of several other municipal law enforcement agencies in using public shame as a technique for reducing prostitution around the city.

While police have not decided yet whether to display photographs of prostitutes, they will show pictures of their customers on a local cable station, and on the agency's Web site.

"Enforcement alone is not going to solve this problem," Capt. Dennis Lane told *The News & Observer*. "And we want to solve the problem and also get help for the women who have entered into this vicious cycle."

Police will learn more about what sort of services are available for prostitutes with drug problems, or those who need therapy or job skills training, said Lane. If arrested, the Wake County court system will bring expedited cases, giving them the option of jail time or help.

"It's admirable of the police to try to undertake to prevent this crime from happening in the future," said Wake County District Attorney Colon Willoughby. "It's not just, 'Arrest somebody and lock them up,' but 'Let's look at the root causes to see what steps we can take to deter the problem in the future.'"

Other cities have tried what Raleigh is attempting, with mixed results. In Charlotte, "Shame TV" is about one year old. While none of the people featured have been rearrested, it's hard to evaluate how effective the program has

been because most of the apprehensions were made during occasional police stings, said Keith Bridges, a spokesman for the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department.

In Kansas City, Mo., "John TV" has been on the air for about five years. While it has featured members of the Kansas City Chiefs football team, as well as prominent professionals, including doctors and lawyers, it is shown only early in the morning. Sgt. Brad Dumit of the police department's vice unit acknowledged that it would probably have a greater effect if broadcast later in the day.

And not everyone thinks it an embarrassment to appear on the show, he noted in *The News & Observer*.

Revelers at a bachelor's party wanted to be busted so they could be featured, said Dumit. "When we got them all for [soliciting] prostitution, they were all wanting to go on 'John TV' because they thought it would be neat," he said. "By the same token you get people that are scared to be on it. So I'm sure it does have positive effects that we don't see. We don't get a lot of return people and that may contribute to that."

Police in Raleigh have not yet decided whether they will put prostitutes' photographs on television or the Internet, but they have identified some 40 repeat offenders between the ages of 20 and 50 that they are considering.

According to Deborah Lamm Weisel, a North Carolina State University professor who consults with the

Casting call

A Denver Police Department anti-prostitution cable program has been so effective that it has run out of "cast members."

"This has absolutely been a successful tool in helping the neighborhood deal with the prostitution problem," Lieut. Tony Lopez told *The Associated Press*. "No doubt, the word has gotten out."

Since July, some 115 men have had their photographs posted on the department's Web site, as well as broadcast on the "Johns TV" show. The largest number were arrested in August and September, but by December the figure had fallen to just 10.

With no arrests in January, city officials said it would be unfair to show the same men for two months running.

Raleigh department and other law enforcement agencies, posting the pictures will not be effective.

"With people who are the lower tier of prostitution — street prostitution — really any kind of public shaming isn't something that would be expected to deter them," she noted. "They are already on the bottom rung."

Arrests, clearances fall short in Florida

The number of cases closed by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) was down for the first quarter of the 2002-2003 fiscal year, but officials contend that percentages do not tell the whole story — such as the impact of added responsibilities like homeland security and tracking missing children.

Agency figures released in January showed just 22 percent of 1,214 cases were closed between July and October. Of those, 53 percent resulted in an arrest. Under the requirements of the FDLE's \$264-million budget, at least 47.5 percent of investigations must be closed and 67 percent must result in arrest.

In November, FDLE Commissioner James T. Moore reported to Gov. Jeb Bush and the Florida Cabinet that the agency was not meeting its performance goals for criminal investigations.

While Moore conceded that coordinating the state's domestic security had been "Job One for us for the last 13, 14 months," he added, "Other things in the organization are equally important."

In addition to running the state's forensic labs and maintaining Florida's criminal history database, the FDLE also conducts its own investigative probes and participates in multi-jurisdictional task forces upon request.

Moreover, it was asked to shoulder another burden in August, when the state asked the FDLE to help find children missing from the Department of

On the FDLE's "to-do" list, domestic security is first among equals.

Children & Families foster care system. The FDLE took on twice as many missing children cases during the past fiscal year than it normally handles. It has also lent out officers to track sexual predators in another special project.

In the agency's 10-county Pensacola region, 15 agents have been pulled away to work on these assignments. One major case, such as the bust of a doctor convicted last spring in the deaths of four patients from Oxycontin overdoses, can take up an officer's time for up to a year, said regional spokeswoman Lisa Lagergren.

Still, officials claim that the decrease in the number of arrests made is deceiving. In the first quarter of fiscal year 2000-2001, only 17 percent of cases were closed, and 61 percent of those with arrests. The first quarter of fiscal year 2001-2002 showed only 23 percent of cases closed, with 62 percent resulting in arrests.

A case can be considered successful even if no arrest is made, according to a prepared statement released by the FDLE. They can be resolved based on prosecutorial acceptance, the death of a suspect, the apprehension of a fugitive, and use of force, the statement noted.

"At the end of January 2003, the percentage of resolved cases year-to-date increased to 85.25 percent," read the statement. "This measure is a good indicator of successful investigations."

Cyber-crime training takes wing with computer lab on wheels

A regional law enforcement academy last month rolled out — literally — a new cyber-crime investigation course for police agencies in the metro Chicago area.

Three officers with the Bartlett, Ill., Police Department were the first to attend a two-day course on identity theft and cyber stalking using a mobile wireless computer lab donated by Gateway Inc. to the College of DuPage Suburban Law Enforcement Academy (SLEA). The lab includes 23 notebook laptops plus additional software in a 24-bay rolling cart.

Randolph James, the academy's director, said, "The mobile classroom program will enable us to offer courses taught by recognized law enforcement experts in computer crime. We will be able to train more than 400 law enforcement and school personnel annually."

The SLEA, which provides basic training for police recruits throughout northern Illinois, was the 2001 winner of the Governor's Award in Excellence in Law Enforcement Training and Organizational Achievement.

"We see locally that there's a lot of computer crime out there and we need to understand how it occurs and find ways to investigate it," said Bartlett Deputy Chief Dan Moloney.

The officers sent to the 16-hour course, he told *Law Enforcement News*, were the type who embrace technology and find working with computers challenging.

"They all came back with a feeling that they learned something, but there's a whole lot more out there they can learn

to do better," said Moloney.

Among the topics covered by the course were how identity thefts occur, how false identification documents are procured and used, and prevention of these crimes.

"We need to find ways to help other agencies all across the country, and maybe the world, investigate it because we might have a link with another agency thousands of miles from here

where we could hopefully help out a victim," Moloney said. "Not necessarily in our town, but maybe someplace else."

There is also a great value in having a lab that can come to a police agency, noted Moloney. The officers did not have to be sent out of the area, saving the department the cost of transportation, food and lodging. Moreover, at the host site, the SLEA gave Bartlett

financial consideration in its student fee for the course.

"It shows people in our community, and the police departments and communities around the area, that we're taking the steps to try to make our department and our officers a little better prepared for these things," he said. "It shows everyone around us that we're a little progressive in this area, and that's always nice."



Dupage-area police officers learn how to track identity thieves, cyber-stalkers and other criminals using the Internet, in a new mobile computer classroom and lab that Gateway Inc. donated to the Suburban Law Enforcement Academy.

Law Enforcement News

Founded 1975
A publication of John Jay College
of Criminal Justice,
City University of New York
Gerald W. Lynch, President

Marie Simonetti Rosen
Publisher

Peter C. Dodenhoff
Editor/Associate Publisher

Jennifer Nislow
Associate Editor

Nekeela Trechier De-Haarte
Subscriptions

Nancy Egan
Contributing Writer

Correspondents: Walt Francis, Tom Gitchoff, T.L. Tyler, Ron Van Raalte

Law Enforcement News is © 2003 and published twice monthly (once monthly during July and August) by LEN Inc. and John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 555 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone (212) 237-8442 Fax (212) 237-8486 E-mail len@jjay.cuny.edu. Subscription rates: \$28 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available upon request.

Requests for permission to reprint any portion of Law Enforcement News in any form should be addressed to Marie Simonetti Rosen, Publisher ISSN 0364-1724. Law Enforcement News is available in microform from University Microfilms Inc., 300 North Zeeb Road, Dept. P.R., Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

Federal File

(A roundup of criminal justice developments at the federal level)

Testing 1, 2, 3...

A machine that can read the encrypted materials on the new ID cards already issued by the State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service to some 15 million people began undergoing testing in December at three border crossing points and three airports.

The cards are encrypted with digital photographs, biographical information, fingerprints and signatures. Officials are racing to have the technology up and running by a Congressional deadline.

The Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act, signed last May by President Bush, requires that a biometric standard be established for people entering the country by 2003. As of October 2004, the State Department and INS will only be allowed to issue documents whose biometric identifiers can be read by machines posted at all ports of entry.

The act also calls for the integration of immigration databases into a single system that uses the standardized biometric data and could be shared with other agencies, including the FBI and the State Department.

Thirty of the devices have been set up at the Nogales, Ariz., border crossing, and entry points in San Ysidro, Calif., and Falcon Dam, Texas. They are also being tested at Los Angeles International Airport, Hartsfield International Airport in Atlanta and San Antonio Airport.

According to immigration service officials, the machines were not fooled by people with similar appearances, including a woman using her twin sister's card. And inspectors were able to spot when photographs were pasted over the encrypted pictures. In all, 150 people were caught.

The face is familiar

A study conducted by the National Institute for Standards and Technology has concluded that beginning in 2004, a combination of facial recognition and fingerprint scanning technology be used as a federal standard for identity documents issued to foreigners.

The study is said to be the most extensive examination of biometric testing to date, using databases of 120,000 facial photographs and 600,000 fingerprints collected by the State Department, law enforcement and immigration agencies. Although fingerprint technology, it said, was more accurate, commercial facial recognition software was accurate in making "one to one" verifications about 90 percent of the time. When the photographs were of poor quality, however, that accuracy

rate could fall to as low as 47 percent.

Fingerprint recognition was accurate more than 90 percent of the time, although it faltered in the cases of individuals with worn-down fingertips, such as farm workers and the elderly, according to the study.

Back to school

Recent collaborative efforts between the FBI and campus police departments have raised concerns among students and college faculty about a resurgence of the type of spying by federal agents during the 1950s and 1960s that ultimately erupted in scandal.

"This type of cooperation is perfectly valid if it's based on criminal activity, but the danger with the FBI is that it doesn't always limit itself to that," said Sarah Eltantawi, a spokeswoman for the Muslim Public Affairs Council. "Given the FBI's history, there's a definite concern that they will go too far."

But law enforcement officials contend that such joint efforts help them to keep better track of the 200,000 foreign nationals studying in the U.S.

Campus police officers from at least a dozen colleges and universities have been included by the FBI in Joint Terrorism Task Forces, and some have been given federal security clearances.

"Campus law enforcement is starting to get a lot more recognition from the FBI and other federal agencies now, because they're realizing we do have police departments and we can play a vital role in stopping terrorism," said Police Chief H. Scott Doner of Valdosta State University in Georgia, who is president of the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators. "Everybody's got to have their eyes and ears open to make sure something doesn't happen again."

ATF in Justice

Attorney General John Ashcroft last month welcomed the newly renamed Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to the Justice Department, which is the agency's new home under the provisions of the homeland security bill signed by President Bush on Nov. 25.

The legislation actually splits the former ATF in two. The branch that is now a part of the Justice Department will continue to perform law enforcement functions relating to alcohol, firearms, explosives and arson. The other half, the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, will remain under the purview of the Treasury Department.

"Your reputation as highly skilled law enforcement professionals is well recognized among your peers in the law enforcement community, and by the public in general," said Ashcroft. "I

am pleased for the opportunity to work with you."

No free ride in foiled conspiracy

In a victory for federal prosecutors, the U.S. Supreme Court reversed a ruling in a drug-conspiracy case after government attorneys successfully argued that allowing would-be conspirators to go free just because a planned crime had been averted could adversely affect the prosecution of terrorists.

The case revolved around the conviction of a pair of drug smugglers who were caught up in a sting operation. In 1997, a truck stopped by police near Las Vegas was found to contain \$12 million worth of cocaine and marijuana. Police allowed the driver to continue on his way to a rendezvous in Idaho where they arrested the two men who came to meet the vehicle, charging them with conspiracy to sell drugs.

According to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, law enforcement, having discovered and stopped a crime, cannot then use informants to lure others into getting involved and charge those individuals as conspirators. But the Supreme Court rejected that finding, saying that would-be conspirators could go on to commit other crimes, and that police are not bound to let them go simply because they turned the planned offense into a sting operation.

Learning to share

The State Department's massive visa database will be a central feature of a new computer system linkup that will allow local law enforcement as well as federal agencies to have access to "sensitive but unclassified" information. In addition to photographs of 20 million overseas visa applicants, it will also provide personal information such as home addresses, dates of birth, passport numbers and names of relatives on a total of 50 million applications. Until now, the data had only been shared with immigration officials.

In the past, police who wanted photographs had access only to their own database of booking shots. For pictures of people not previously arrested or charged, they had to make a request to the State Department or a state motor-vehicle department.

The system will also provide a link to the intelligence community's Open Source Information System, which contains unclassified information from 14 agencies, including text articles from foreign periodicals, maps, technical reports and broadcasts. Also being tied in are two domestic law enforcement networks: Law Enforcement Online, established seven years ago by the FBI, and the Regional Information Sharing Systems, a network of six geographically defined systems that help local law enforcement collaborate on drug enforcement operations, among other tasks.

All hands on deck:

Milwaukee gets serious about domestic violence

With one in five homicides in 2001 stemming from family violence, Milwaukee Police Chief Arthur Jones last month launched a comprehensive plan for aggressively pursuing domestic abuse cases, bringing to bear the resources of law enforcement, prosecutors, victim's advocates and batterer's counselors.

The initiative is the product of a year of planning, and was midwived with the help of a \$2-million grant that was one of just three handed out nationally. A key component will be the creation of a family violence unit that will bolster Wisconsin's mandatory arrest law. Passed in 1989, that law requires police responding to a domestic violence call to leave with someone under arrest.

Although mandatory arrest policies can now be found in numerous jurisdictions, their efficacy has come under fire in recent years from police, lawmakers and researchers.

In 2001, a National Institute of Justice report came to the same conclusions as a landmark 1981 study known as the Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment. Both found that arrest reduced the rate of subsequent offenses. The more recent study looked at five jurisdictions, including Milwaukee.

"Family violence prevention is homicide prevention."

— Milwaukee Deputy Inspector Monica Ray

But the Minneapolis experiment's principal researcher, Dr. Lawrence Sherman, who is now director of the Fels Center at the University of Pennsylvania, has challenged the replication study's methodology, which relied on victim interviews as opposed to official records data.

Sherman is an advocate of a community-specific enforcement policy based on findings that show that victims in neighborhoods with low unemployment benefit from mandatory arrest policies to a greater degree than those who reside in communities with high unemployment.

"You can have a neighborhood policing policy, and we've had it for as long as we've had police departments," he said in an October 2001 interview with Law Enforcement News. "There have been different rules, different standards for when you make arrests in different neighborhoods. There is even some case law that upholds the right of police departments to exercise their judgment as to what is appropriate un-

der prevailing community standards."

In Milwaukee County, adoption of a mandatory arrest law led to an immediate 91-percent jump in arrests. Prosecution of such cases had until 2002 stayed at the 50 percent mark, according to the district attorney's office.

Policy changes had been implemented incrementally over the past year. In January 2002, Jones ordered that photos be taken for domestic violence cases. Within one month, the department's domestic violence unit saw a spike of 60 percent in its conviction rate. By this past November, 72 percent of cases ended in conviction.

"House in disarray' became 'entertainment center smashed,'" said Paul A. Dedinsky, an assistant district attorney in the county's domestic violence unit. "'Redness and swelling' became 'face re-arranged.'"

On Jan. 25, a 19-year-old woman, Candice Farrington, and her 2-year-old daughter, D'Naja Morgan, were killed by Quan Hill, the victim's boyfriend. Hill shot Farrington in the head, and

the girl twice in the chest. He then turned his weapon on himself.

"Unfortunately, a lot of these cases end in homicide," Monica Ray, a deputy inspector on the Milwaukee force, told The Milwaukee Journal Sentinel. "Family violence prevention is homicide prevention."

Police responded to an estimated 8,000 domestic dispute calls in 2001, with one in five resulting in murders that year.

As part of the new program, 120 officers participated in two 16-hour training sessions, with the agency's other 1,900 members attending abbreviated two-hour classes. In all, 11 officers will be assigned to oversee investigations into domestic abuse. All officers will be required to collect evidence for those cases.

The sessions, which began in November and ended in early January, were aimed at changing officers' views of domestic violence and introducing them to the use of DNA evidence — not usually used in family abuse cases.

"I believe now the only limit of DNA is the police officer, the person who responds to the scene," said Norm Gahn, an assistant district attorney. "We are limited only by our imagination about what can possibly be told by DNA

evidence."

One of the challenges will be getting police to approach these cases with a different eye, said Inspector Ray. To many, domestic dispute calls are a chronic nuisance. Officers want to help, she said, but they get frustrated when victims reject their help, or even physically attack them. Then they expect police to respond when they call again.

As part of their training, officers heard from victim's advocates who explained the unseen factors behind victims' responses. Said Bobbie Groth of the Milwaukee Women's Center: "She will do whatever she has to do to survive. She's got to try to keep herself safe by keeping him happy. That often means decreasing trouble for him. As long as they do nothing, the violence does not escalate."

This changed the mind of at least one detective, Joanne Blake, who told The Journal-Sentinel that prior to the instruction, she could not understand why victims would stay.

"Being an officer on the street, you go to the same household four or five times," she said. "I didn't have an open mind about domestic violence. Now, I changed my opinion about that. I guess I understand why it's difficult to pack up and leave everything you know."

Violent-death database hopes for answers

If the circumstances surrounding the 50,000 violent deaths that occur in the United States each year could be collected and stored in a database, much the way information about traffic fatalities has been since the 1970s, public health and law enforcement authorities just might be able to develop policies that could potentially prevent suicides and homicides.

That's the thought behind the recent creation of a National Violent Death Reporting System. Under a pilot program sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control in conjunction with the Harvard School of Public Health, six states — New Jersey, Maryland, Massachusetts, Oregon, South Carolina and Virginia — will be awarded grants totaling \$7.5 million over a five-year period to collect more than 100 pieces of information on violent deaths.

According to Dr. Len Paulozzi, director of the initiative, suicides and homicides account for 57 percent and 33 percent of violent deaths, respec-

"By finding out the who, how, where and why, we realize there are patterns. If we can predict them, then we can intervene."

— Dr. Lenora Olson

tively. Another 10 percent are categorized as "events of undetermined intent," and "unintentional firearm fatalities." These also include people killed during the performance of law enforcement duties.

"We just don't have the information about violent death in this country that we need to have, that will allow us to identify trends and risk factors in an adequate way," Paulozzi told *The New York Times*.

There has been little effort over the years to try and link information about murders and suicides from various state and local jurisdictions, each with its own way of storing such data, and police and FBI reports, crime labs, death certificates and other documents. Violent death in general has also not been

regarded as a public health issue in the way that firearms deaths have been in recent years.

The precedent for the new initiative can be found in the way data related to traffic fatalities has been gathered over the past thirty years, said Catherine Barber, co-director of the program.

"When you die in a car crash, there's a tremendous amount of information that's collected, from what type of car you were in, to what the visibility was, to the type of road, so we know a tremendous amount about what works and what doesn't to save lives," she told *The Times*.

Moreover, homicide has been treated as a moral and law enforcement issue, and suicide as an individual or

family mental health problem, said Dr. Lenora Olson, associate director of the Intermountain Injury Control Research Center at the University of Utah.

"This is part of a paradigm shift that lets us look at violent death with an epidemiological approach, not just as accidents that can happen to anyone," she told *The Times*. "By finding out the who, how, where and why, we realize there are patterns. If we can predict them, then we can intervene."

Among the factors that will be examined are the role drugs and alcohol play, the type and source of the weapons used, whether the incidents occurred at home or elsewhere, the mental and physical health of those involved, the relationship between the

perpetrator and the victim, and whether police or social service agencies had received prior warnings of domestic or child abuse. In each case, the names of everyone involved will be removed to protect confidentiality.

Although researchers do not believe they will collect much data before the end of 2003, information gleaned by violent-death data efforts around the country has already provided valuable clues that may already be useful in developing policies for public and private agencies.

According to findings by the Firearm Arms Injury Center at the Medical College of Wisconsin, a pilot program also coordinated by Harvard researchers, 40 percent of local firearm suicide victims in 2000 had revealed their plans to another person. And in Miami-Dade County, Fla., investigators have discovered that domestic violence directed at the mother was involved in half of the gun-related deaths of children under 10.

Working together proves its own reward

A unique cross-deputization agreement between the Fort Peck Tribes and law enforcement officials in Roosevelt County, Mont., that extends each other's jurisdiction has been named a semifinalist for the 2002 Innovations in American Government Awards.

The awards competition, organized by Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government and now in its 16th year, honors creative ways of solving issues of social and economic urgency. The 99 semifinalists were chosen from a field of 1,000 entries, having met the criteria for novelty, effectiveness in addressing significant problems, potential for replication by other government entities and importance. Winners will be selected in May and will receive \$100,000 to replicate and promote their programs.

"We're very proud of what's going on up here," said Lieut. Bill Rusche, who supervises all communications for the Fort Peck Tribes' law and justice department. "It's been a lot of hard work."

The landmark agreement was signed in April 2000 and includes the Fort Peck Tribes, the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Montana Highway Patrol, the municipal police agencies in Wolf Point and Poplar, and the Roosevelt County Sheriff's Department. It gives each of the entities the authority to enforce the law against Indians and non-Indians alike, something that was not possible in the past.

"People were inhibited by going to calls, and they weren't able to handle law enforcement duties," said Tim Martin, deputy public safety director of the Fort Peck Tribes. "We began formulating a plan to enter into agreement that gave this cross-deputization from one agency to another. Eventually, with the state attorney general's office, the sheriff, and the director of public safety for the Fort Peck Tribes, they put [it] together."

Previously, officers of the Assiniboine and Sioux tribes held sole citation and arrest authority over Indians on the Fort Peck Reservation. By the same token, state and local law en-

forcement had authority over non-Indians. But when a highway patrolman writes a tribe member a ticket, that ticket is made out for the tribal court, not state court. The agreement does not eliminate jurisdictional boundaries, it simply allows officers of different jurisdictions to conduct law enforcement activities within the same area.

It is an important distinction, Martin noted. "Historically, it's just so difficult to get multiple jurisdictions to cooperate with each other and provide this cross-deputization back and forth," he said in an interview with *Law Enforcement News*. "People are so afraid they're giving up their jurisdiction, and the tribes can at times be afraid they're giving up their sovereignty, but it's all intact. All members who signed on have the ability to terminate their portion of the agreement if they want."

As a precursor to cross-deputizing law enforcement personnel, the county and the tribes created a joint 911 dispatch center in 1996. That was actually the agreement that brought multiple jurisdictions together, said Martin.

Rusche said he believed it played a role in the Fort Peck Tribes' semifinalist status for the Innovations in Government award.

"That's the beauty of cross-deputization," he told *The Great Falls Tribune*. "Before, when a [911] call came in to a dispatch center, they'd have to determine what kind of call it was — if it was an Indian or non-Indian kind of call. Now, with the cross-deputization agreement, it doesn't make any difference — whoever's closest to the call goes. So we have no lag time when it comes to sending officers."

With law enforcement resources scarce in northeastern Montana, said Martin, it makes more sense to have as many officers as possible able to respond. "When they call for a police officer, they don't care what color their uniform is," he noted. "Typically, they want a police officer, and this provides the opportunity for us to provide that law enforcement service. That's what it's all about. It's better service and better enforcement efforts."

Outstanding warrants take their place in cyberspace

With a backlog of nearly 60,000 outstanding bench warrants for offenses ranging from felonies to traffic tickets, the Shelby County, Tenn., Sheriff's Department decided in January to take advantage of its already popular Web site and post the information online.

"In this day and age, with any law

enforcement agency, you have to have help from the public," Steve Shular, a department spokesman, told *Law Enforcement News*.



Shular

"You've got to have avenues that make it easy for the public to participate with you in crime prevention and abatement."

Visitors to the site can click on the "Warrants on the Web" link and enter a first and last name, or a street address, and check to see if a friend, neighbor or co-worker is wanted. If the person does have an outstanding warrant, a name, photograph and other information is displayed. Before any warrant can be served, it must be verified, according to a statement from the department. The site is updated once every 24 hours.

The page is interactive with a link for emailing the department's Fugitive Squad. Anyone with knowledge of a felon's location is steered toward Crimestoppers, said Shular, because of

the possibility of a reward. And the site cautions users not to try to detain or arrest anyone they find on the database.

Still in the works is a direct Internet chat feature to deputies manning the unit's call desk. During its first 24 hours of operation, the fugitive squad was deluged with 96,000 emails, said Shular. There were so many hits, in fact, that they had to be rerouted. So far, the agency has cleared 100 cases as a direct result of the site, he said.

"We thought it was a good way to make the process easy for people to communicate with us, and to update our records," said Shular. "We found our information included old addresses and locations where the person listed was no longer living. It's already led to a lot of information being tracked down and investigated."



Cash crop

A Colombian police agent inspects counterfeit U.S. currency seized by the police near Cali city on Feb. 13. Capping a seven-month investigation, Colombian police and soldiers, aided by the U.S. Secret Service, confiscated \$20 million in bogus dollars, along with the printing equipment used to make them. Eight people were arrested. (Reuters)

Maine cops need training in public-records access

The state police chiefs' association in Maine has scheduled a series of training sessions for this spring, after numerous local police departments flunked an audit to see if they were living up to the requirements of the state's open-records act.

At the same time, the chiefs' association and the Maine State Police have signaled their opposition to a bill now before the Legislature's Criminal Justice Committee, which would mandate written policies and training for police on complying with the Freedom of Access Law.

The audit was conducted by the Maine Freedom of Information Coalition, a group made up of state newspaper and broadcasting associations. It is the first statewide attempt to see if anyone can walk into a police department, and other municipal offices, and view a public record, as is stipulated under the 1959 law.

According to the coalition's report, only 49 of the 74 departments audited by volunteers permitted access to their daily logs. Of those, 46.9 percent demanded identification; 32.7 percent asked auditors to name their employer; and 40.8 percent wanted to know the reason for the request. Six percent of departments said they would disclose their incident reports to the press, but not to the general public. And four agencies — those in Freeport, Waldoboro, Madawaska and Auburn — said they did not maintain logs.

"I think the report will show that in most cases, when a reporter went in, they were fairly cooperative," Robert Schwartz, president of the Maine Chiefs of Police Association, and the former chief of South Portland, said in an interview with Law Enforcement News. "It was when John Q. Citizen went in that they didn't know as a reporter —

Freedom of information isn't free — in some cases it can cost \$6 a page.

clearly, the law does not distinguish between the two."

In 1999, the chiefs' association conducted media training, but like all policies, said Schwartz, it needed to be reviewed. The protocol will be presented in April during the training classes, he said.

Three six-hour sessions will be held in three areas of the state. Schwartz said he hoped that if chiefs could not attend, they would send someone in their stead.

"I guess I'm not surprised by the results," said Schwartz. "I'm happy some did well, and wish that others had. My position for the association, however, was that we'll take the high road and we'll train them."

In its report, the coalition described a number of encounters auditors had with police departments.

For example, a reporter for The Associated Press was told by a Biddeford officer that she would have to show identification before being allowed to see the log. Even after producing her driver's license, she was denied access because she was not known to the officer and could not produce press credentials.

Some agencies demanded a fee. Caribou wanted \$6 per page to photocopy the log, and in Presque Isle, an

auditor was told it would be \$6 to view the information, and a \$1 per page for photocopies. That fee, totaling \$8 for a photocopy of the first page of any public record and the \$1 per page thereafter, was in line with other departments charged, insisted Presque Isle Chief Naldo Gagnon.

Kittery Chief Edward Strong, the immediate past president of the chiefs' association, said he was wary of requests for public information. He once provided a redacted version of a daily incident report to a reporter who then held it up to the light to see through the

black-out information. Now, the department photocopies each redacted document before releasing it.

"What if somebody came in here that wanted to find out who broke into a store the other night, and wanted to know if the burglar alarm went off?" That person, said Strong, could be the perpetrator wondering if he were under investigation.

"It's not as easy as 1-2-3 when dealing with the police department," said Strong, adding that the public cannot expect open and immediate access.

The bill, sponsored by Representa-

tive Theodore Koffman, a Democrat from Bar Harbor, would require the Maine Criminal Justice Academy to adopt basic standards for public information policies by June 2004. By January 2005, each department would be required to adopt its own written policy and train its personnel. Critics of the measure, including Representative Paul Lessard, a former Topsham police chief, point to its potential costs during a time of fiscal austerity and cutbacks.

"Priorities have to be set and this probably isn't one of them," Lessard said.

Grand Rapids are leery of mandated sensitivity training

Members of the Grand Rapids, Mich., police union will attend the city's mandatory sensitivity training sessions, but they will do so grudgingly, the organization's president said this month.

According to Officer Ed Hillyer, who leads the 370-officer Police Officers' Labor Council, it is not the concept of sensitivity training per se that is objectionable, but rather the assumption of this particular course that all white officers are de facto racists.

"The assumption there is that if you're not a person of color, that you are a racist," he told Law Enforcement News. "I suppose just as people of color object to being stereotyped, we object to being stereotyped as police officers."

The training is part of a 14-point mediation agreement hammered out by the Justice Department and signed on Jan. 23 by the police and the Grand Rapids Community Leadership Coalition, an umbrella organization for a

number of black and Hispanic organizations.

In addition to the racial healing course, other measures include the establishment of a citizens police academy; an expansion of the department's citizen complaint review process; increased recruitment efforts to draw more blacks and Latinos into the department; the creation of a traffic-stop data collection program; the establishment of a police chief advisory committee that will consider the department's use-of-force procedures, and a review of officers' protocol during traffic and pedestrian contacts.

The sensitivity training will be conducted by the Woodruff Institute for the Study of Racism and Diversity at Aquinas College in Grand Rapids, and GRACE/Racial Justice Institute. The department agreed to have all officers and principal staff complete Healing Racism Training by 2008.

According to Hillyer, the police

command staff has already undergone the 10-week course. "Part of the class, as I understand, is group discussion," he said. "I think, though, because of the negative attitude of our officers, how much participation will be done will be minimal in some cases. Are guys going to walk in there with a chip on their shoulder? Yeah. They don't appreciate being labeled."

Moreover, Hillyer noted, the training will cost the city \$80,000 over a two-to three-year period, at a time when budgetary constraints are prompting talk of possible layoffs.

This would not be the first time that police have balked over diversity training they characterized as anti-law enforcement.

In Hartford, Conn., last year, five officers walked out of a session mandated by the city because the instructor, they claimed, was against whites, Americans and police.

The training, which took place just days after the one-year anniversary of Sept. 11, angered participants who said they were offended when the instructor compared the United States' unfavorably to her homeland, South Africa [see LEN, Oct. 15, 2002].

Hillyer acknowledges that communication could be improved between the department and the minority community in Grand Rapids, but tarring officers as racist by virtue of their skin color and career choice will not help the situation, he said.

"They talk about institutionalized racism, that the U.S. is a racist country from the sheer fact that racism has occurred here in the past," he said. "I don't buy into that idea, personally. I think we're all individual and make individual choices. I have a real hard time with categorizing even further that because we're police officers, we're racists."

Software developer rides to the rescue to deliver Baton Rouge from info-Babel

Continued from Page 1

Persons, Violent Gangs and Terrorists, Protective Orders, and Convicted Sex Offenders, among others. It creates a summary that tells police whether a car has been stolen, whether the subject is wanted, and has ever been convicted of a felony, or a violent felony.

"If the answer is yes, it's red," said Barnett. "If not, it's blue. If you want to find out what the warrant is, you can actually access the database in the clerk of court's office, and read the warrant. If you want to see the probable cause sheet written on him, that's filed in the clerk of court's office, too. So basically, it gives you everything you can get on this person out of the criminal justice

system, and all from your car."

The program also provides a photograph and description. "If the person getting out of the car is not the same one, you know who it is," said Barnett.

The system has implications for national security, as well as local criminal justice services, said Bellue. East Baton Rouge, like everywhere else, had been trying to solve the problem by making their applications and hardware uniform so that all of the data could be warehoused together. That's a big mistake, he told LEN.

After speaking with local officials, Bellue said he was put in touch with Kitty Kimble, chief justice of state supreme court, who heads a three-year-

old legislative board with the authority to research, establish and recommend a standard for the integration of criminal justice data in more than 500 agencies statewide.

"I said, 'Let me tell you where you're going to fail,'" Bellue said. "I saw this at least seven or eight years ago. The entire failure in the business world was 'Let's convert everything to the same model, let's normalize all the data to look alike, let's get the same application, hardware and move it to a massive warehouse.' And we saw those markets decline, demise and fail. The same thing will happen with law enforcement and the same thing will happen with homeland security. You can't do it."

When Chief Justice Kimble and her board told Bellue they would consider establishing and recommending his design as a standard, as well as seek funding, if he could create a prototype, he retorted that if approved, he would donate the software to the state.

Bellue has been a software developer since the mid-1980s when he founded Fifth Generation Systems in Baton Rouge. He sold the firm in 1993 to Symantec for \$46.6 million. Three years later, he and a handful of his "best and brightest" engineers launched Thinkstream.

"The vision was real simple:

Where's the world going, and what are we going to do when we get there?" he said. "We've created massive repositories of information, significant networks and we have many different languages and applications, and we can't talk to each other."

In recent months, Bellue said he has been spending time in Washington, meeting with one of four deputies to Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge. A recent white paper issued by the Markell Foundation, a research organization engaged by Ridge to study the use of technology for homeland security, recommended a model be created similar to that developed by Thinkstream, said Bellue.

According to Barnett, every county in Louisiana, and ultimately every state, will be hooked into the integrated database made possible by Bellue's creation. The sheriff's department has already met with representatives of the New York State Police, who were in the area on another matter. The Secret Service has also been impressed by the region's newfound technical sophistication, said Barnett.

"This is really phenomenal stuff," he told LEN. "It's like a wish list. What do you do with it? You have all this information at your fingertips, what do you do with it? You give it to the guy on the road — that's what we've done."

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR LONGWOOD UNIVERSITY

The Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Criminal Justice Studies is extending its search for a tenure-track Assistant Professor, beginning August 2003. Applicants must possess a Ph.D. in Criminology, Criminal Justice or Sociology. ABD with a firm defense date will be considered. The department is seeking applicants with expertise in police studies. Teaching regularly in the General Education program and occasionally in the Sociology Master's Degree program [with a criminal justice concentration] is expected.

Send a letter of application, vita, statement of teaching philosophy and research goals, transcripts and contact information for three references to: Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminal Justice Studies Search Committee Chair, Longwood University, 201 High Street, Farmville, VA 23909. EOE/AA. Minorities are encouraged to apply.

MOVING?

Don't leave your Law Enforcement News subscription behind. To ensure best service, please send change-of-address notices to the Subscription Department (by phone, fax, email or snail mail) at least 6-8 weeks prior to effective date.

Unsatisfying "Satisfaction"

To the editor

The study "Satisfaction with Police — What Matters," which you reported on in your Nov. 15, 2002, issue, was based on such confused premises that it requires clarification. The authors correctly acknowledge that police do not produce citizen satisfaction with their order-maintenance activities. Who finds satisfaction in being told not to cross against the lights, when in our (superior) judgment, we can make it across before the traffic reaches us?

The study acknowledges that "quality of life accounts most strongly for a person's level of satisfaction," but goes on to say that individual differences in defining desired community characteristics "limit the relevance" of using quality-of-life measures to develop policies aimed at improving satisfaction with the police.

What confused thinking! Why should anyone believe that there are no individual differences in lifestyles and desired characteristics of neighborhoods? Certainly, some people believe that a great neighborhood is one where people, particularly young people "hang out" on street corners in groups characterized by laughter, boom boxes and camaraderie. Certainly there are others who see these street-corner conclaves as nasty, intrusive, fear-producing and even dangerous.

Quality-of-life policing does address itself to that part of satisfaction that can better be called citizen reassurance. The presence of police dealing with relatively minor infractions reassures citizens that police will actively intervene in truly life-threatening incidents in order to prevent dangerous threats. True, any visible police presence offers some of this reassurance, but police activity brings it to a higher level.

It may well be that quality-of-life policing is most effective in addressing actual (past) and would-be (future) offenders. One of the most brilliant American psychologists, Leon Festinger, developed a theory of "cognitive dissonance" that posits that the human brain strives to harmonize conflicting ideas, beliefs and behaviors. When we think of ourselves as knowledgeable and smart, but fail to answer a simple question, we must reconcile this discrepancy. If someone believes himself to be an "artful dodger" competent criminal, being arrested or given a street summons for a comparatively minor crime makes him think further about his self-image.

When quality-of-life policing began in earnest in New York City, it included periodic sweeps of "fare beaters" on subways and public buses. A significant proportion of those arrested (nearly one-third) for this crime were found to have outstanding warrants for court appearances, and some were even carrying illegal weapons. Quality-of-life policing tells these offenders that we will not tolerate minor breaches of the law, and certainly not forget major infractions.

How does this relate to citizen satisfaction? To clarify this further, we might examine the literature about graffiti and vandalism. Zimbardo conducted a covert study of what happened to apparently abandoned automobiles. When the cars, parked for a few days on a quiet road, distant from any housing, were left intact, they tended to be left alone. When even a single headlight was removed before they were left on this road, several passing cars stopped to remove another part of the car, a side mirror or something similar. The more that was removed, the greater the scope of later vandalism. The concept of broken windows is that if we stop crime in its early stages we may be interdicting the later stages. That does not mean that quality-of-life policing is the ultimate crime prevention panacea, but it does mean that the downward spiral of destruction and depredation can be addressed in its early stages. One of the better ways to stop graffiti, including offensive graffiti, is to clean it off as quickly as possible. Studies have shown that writing graffiti is also progressive, that a wall that has a few hearts and

arrows and initials is much more likely to be scrawled upon than a clean wall.

In some minds, particularly those of ordinary teens, graffiti or vandalism that goes unchecked and unchallenged is a license to participate. Studies also show that in advanced cases, like a car with its front hood removed, a wall emblazoned with large scrawls or a vacant lot into which garbage has been thrown, that citizens without criminal records or criminal intent will join in.

Citizen satisfaction is based on a complex set of factors, whose individual importance is different for everyone. But if quality-of-life policing plays a major role for most people (except those cautioned or arrested), offers reassurance to countless others and has some potential to limit more serious crimes, then clear thinking requires that it be used. Fundamentally, police must ensure safety, with encouraging feelings of broader satisfaction with policing further down on a legitimate list of objectives.

Dr. CHARLES BAHN
Professor of Forensic Psychology
John Jay College of Criminal Justice
New York

To the editor:

Whether seen in individual contacts by the police, as contended in the "Satisfaction With Police" study [article, LEN, Nov. 15, 2002], or attention to both the big and the small that improves the community, as contended in "Broken Windows," behavior is THE key to public satisfaction with the police. Whether the public sees the enforcement as an observer or experiences it first-person, if they see sincere interest by the officer in the long-range good of that individual and the community, they are pleased. Sincerity and intensity of commitment to the community are what count far more than major successes in fighting crime. Were the police and firemen in the World Trade Center successful at saving all the people? No, but the intensity of their dedication to the community is what the public lauds and remembers. The ironic thing with enforcing the law is that if the sincerity and dedication to the community are there first, then success in crime rates will follow with time.

Institutionalizing dedication and good judgment that result in superior behavior comes from the top. Now that simple, powerful and practical good judgment skills can be taught, recently introduced to law enforcement as "High Performance Driving for the Mind," they must be learned by each officer so that their behavior is the best in the eyes of the public, administrators, judges and juries alike. Being able to articulate the items behind one's decisions has powerfully persuasive consequences.

Satisfaction by the public with its police can be achieved by either the laws that are enforced ("Broken Windows") or by the contacts between the police and the public ("Satisfaction With Police"). However, in either case the decisions made by each officer that control that officer's behavior are what form the perceptions of the public. One of the good decision-making tools, APC (Alternatives Possibilities Choices), warns us not to get stuck in an either/or conundrum. That was the tone of the article on the academic debate between the two approaches to fulfilling our mandate to both serve and protect the public at the same time.

GREG MATTSON
Long Beach, Calif.

(The writer, a retired sergeant with the Newport Beach, Calif., Police Department, is head of High Performance Driving For the Mind Inc., a Long Beach training enhancement firm.)

Note to Readers:

The opinions expressed on the Forum page are those of the contributing writer, and do not represent an official position of Law Enforcement News. Readers are invited to voice their opinions on topical issues, in the form of letters or full-length commentaries. Please send all materials to the editor.

Woody:

Mental illness & 'the dutiful mind'

By Michael S. Woody

How much training have your police officers had in dealing with persons that have mental illness? I suspect that if your agency is like most, the answer is "Not much!" Yet, depending on which article you believe, anywhere from 7 percent to 15 percent of the calls to which police officers respond in this country involve someone with a mental illness.

I recently retired after 25 years with the Akron Police Department in Ohio, a department of about 600 persons including the reserves. After having served in various capacities, I retired as the Director of Training. This article chronicles my journey to the "dutiful mind."

Deliberate Indifference

Akron is only 15 miles north of Canton, Ohio, where the term "deliberate indifference" was first used. Without getting into the details of the civil case, the U.S. Supreme Court concluded that inadequacy of police training may serve as a basis for municipal liability where failure to train amounts to deliberate indifference to the rights of persons with whom the police come into contact. Accordingly, the Court said that the City of Canton was negligent in failing to train its police officers in first aid on a regular basis because the probability of needing to use first aid in police work was so high.

As the person responsible for monitoring training issues for my department, a little over three years ago I realized through reading articles and talking to people in the mental health profession that roughly 10 percent of our customers were not only mentally ill but also in crisis. It was my opinion that our department lacked sufficient training in this area. At the same time, the State of Ohio Police Officer Training Council reduced the requirements for teaching recruits to just two hours of training in handling the mentally ill and the mentally retarded. Providing equal time for both subjects, recruits receive one-hour of training to equip them to deal with about 10 percent of the problems they will encounter on the streets.

With the help of our county Alcohol, Drug, & Mental Health Board (ADM), I immersed myself in this subject with the idea of providing officers the absolute best comprehensive training in handling these potentially dangerous calls. The ADM Board asked me if I had heard of "The Memphis Model." I had not. Imagine: I was the director of training of a fairly large, progressive police department and I knew nothing about the wonderful things that then-Lieutenant Sam Cochran had done to ensure that the Memphis Police Department would never be found liable for deliberate indifference.

The Prophet

A news article once called Sam Cochran, now a major, "a Prophet." I consider myself one of his disciples and a friend. The Memphis Model received White House recognition and was in demand by police agencies across the country. The

(Michael S. Woody retired as a lieutenant and Director of Training with the Akron Police Department. The Akron Police Department received \$1.3 million from the federal government to start its CIT program. Of the 18,500 police departments nationwide that have federal grants, Akron was picked as one of 500 that are being showcased as "Best Use of Funds." Woody received the national "Major Sam Cochran Award for Compassion in Law Enforcement" in 2002 and "The Heart of Gold Award" in 2001 from the Mental Health Board of Summit County. He is currently affiliated with the Northeast Ohio Universities College of Medicine in Rootstown, Ohio and may be reached at michael.s.woody@earthlink.net.)

Summit County ADM Board allowed me the privilege of enrolling in the one-week Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training in Memphis.

The Memphis CIT program provides intensive training in mental health to volunteer officers. The program not only teaches the officers about mental illness and the local service system, but also emphasizes officers learning new skills to de-escalate individuals in mental illness crises. Once trained, as part of their ongoing patrol duties, CIT officers are called upon to respond to all calls thought to involve persons with mental illness.

This course provided me with a solid base for building our own CIT training in Akron. I brought back the Memphis CIT training manual and shared it with key people on our ADM Board. Together we formed a partnership that also included the local and state National Alliance for the Mentally Ill (NAMI).

In Memphis, Cochran's counterpart from the mental health sector is Dr. Randy Dupont. I knew

"It was obvious from the start that the criminal justice and mental health systems knew very little about each other's profession."

I needed such an expert here. There was one waiting for me when I got home — Dr. Mark Munetz, Chief Clinical Officer of the Summit County ADM Board. He was just as excited as I was to provide this type of training in Akron.

Learning a New Language

It was obvious from the start that the criminal justice and mental health systems knew very little about each other's profession. It is critical that we learn each others language, so in putting together our CIT training, we decided to strongly encourage mental health professionals taking part in the CIT training to do ride-alongs with the police. I found that just eight hours of walking in a street officer's shoes gave mental health professionals a better understanding of what we do. Similarly, in the CIT training the officers get a chance to walk in the shoes of mental health professionals through ride-alongs with caseworkers and visits to the many different mental health facilities and social clubs for persons with this devastating illness. This requirement changed officers' attitudes, as did hearing from the loved ones of persons with mental illness and those with the illness.

It has taken time to fully understand and accept where we are coming from, but now we work in harmony.

The MADD Analog

NAMI is fairly well known throughout the United States, but is often a foreign term to police officers. When I try to explain it to the men and women in blue, I refer to NAMI as Mothers Against Drunk Drivers (MADD), only for persons with family members who have a mental illness. The stories I have heard from NAMI members are heartbreakers. Each member has a loved one, usually a child, who has oftentimes suddenly developed this horrible affliction for which there is no cure. Only with the correct medication is there a chance to keep it under control.

They cry out for help — sometimes to the police. Continued on Page 10

Mental illness & the quest for 'the dutiful mind'

Continued from Page 9

lice when there is a crisis, but up until now they have been somewhat afraid to pick up that phone. Why? Because they are not sure that they are going to get an officer who truly knows how to interact with someone in mental crisis.

When speaking to NAMI groups, as I did recently at the Pennsylvania National Alliance for the Mentally Ill annual conference, I challenge them to be more like MADD. The police paid little attention to MADD until the group got tough and members started showing up in courtrooms and at police stations to get their message heard. Those mothers absolutely would not take no for an answer. Look where it got them. Every police officer knows who they are and what they represent. They would call me at least once a year to see what we were doing to provide training on catching drunk drivers and offer to help in that regard. They hold us accountable. We need to be held accountable; after all, we work for the public.

Communication is the Key

In determining who in my department should go through CIT training, I had to ask myself what values are essential to becoming an effective CIT

officer. The single most important skill is the ability to communicate.

There are those unfortunate officers who have not been given the training to communicate with the public in any situation — and would love to have it. There are also officers for whom it just comes natural to communicate easily with individuals. At the same time, there are officers out there who not only do not know how to talk to people but don't want to learn how. Some officers simply believe that hard-nosed command-type vernacular is correct in all situations. After all, FBI studies have shown that an officer who lets his or her guard down and appears "weak" is more likely to get injured or killed.

But this course of action can easily backfire when trying to deal with someone in mental crisis. A mentally ill person needs the calm, caring voice of someone who understands the illness, the medications, the "voices," the support groups available, etc. The uniform can be very frightening to those in mental crisis. Add to that scenario an officer commanding a person hearing voices to "stop and desist" and the outcome can turn out less than that desired by everyone present.

I am in no way telling officers to let

down their guard. Recent studies show that over 1,000 homicides per year in our country are committed by persons with a mental illness. Officer safety comes first. It should always be on one's mind when dealing with this very unpredictable type of person. But it may be a wise officer who can camouflage his or her "combat ready" status in such situations.

Selecting CIT Officers

In selecting CIT officers, I used a rather unconventional technique. I posted a brief description of the training and duties of a CIT officer and I asked interested street officers to write to me stating why they should be selected and summarizing their qualifications. They were then scheduled for an interview. I was worried when I took this approach that I might not get enough officers to interview. After all, mental illness calls are often the most challenging. What I got were officers that, in my opinion, were the cream of the crop.

How Many Is Enough?

The rule of thumb is that one-fourth of your patrol force should be CIT trained. This way you have enough cov-

"I had to ask myself what values are essential to becoming an effective CIT officer. The single most important skill is the ability to communicate."

erage around the clock. I have encountered many administrators who want the entire department to go through the training. We do not recommend this for urban departments. By only training those officers who have an interest and a compassion for this segment of the population, CIT officers build an expertise resulting in a win-win.

To keep from being "deliberately indifferent," I believe that all personnel should receive more training than they currently have in dealing with the mentally ill (not to mention that it is the right thing to do). In Akron, we saw to it that all our officers received an additional eight hours of this type of training during our annual in-service. We even gave a modified version on request to call takers and dispatchers at our Safety Communications Center. It has helped them in dealing with the initial call over the phone and properly sending CIT officers to the scene.

It was easy to provide instructors because I had the resources of the partnerships we had formed and current CIT officer experience. Incidentally, at least 90 percent of these mandated trainings were highly rated by the rest of our department.

Now persons in mental crisis or their loved ones call specifically for CIT officers to respond to their needs, as do EMS personnel if the person is violent. The word has spread that there is a new kind of policing in town for those with special needs.

Appropriate Weapons

Since police training bureaus now know and teach the "21-foot Rule" (whereby a person with an edged weapon can traverse this distance and stab you before you can un-snap your holster, draw your weapon and fire), it seems the mentally ill have been shot in ever increasing numbers. The edged weapon seems to be their weapon of choice for self defense. In their delusion, they ignore an officer's command to stay back, and when they violate the 21-foot space and become a legitimate life threat to the officer, he or she has little choice in the matter.

In Akron, CIT officers carry a Taser that shoots out probes that will go 21 feet. It has proven itself time and again and prevented officers from having to live with the memory of taking the life of someone who was sick. No matter how dangerous the person was, when you shoot a mentally ill person you are never a hero. Someone is always there to say what a shame it was and what a nice person he or she was when on their medication. They ask: "Wasn't there something else the police could have done? Did they really have to use deadly force?"

What Happened after CIT?

NAMI parents no longer had to worry about getting "Officer Unfriendly" at their door. Instead they got an officer who knew how to handle this situation and had probably been at the house before and built up a relationship with the person in crisis. As Major Cochran has said many times, "special

people deserve special officers." Officers who did not want to deal with the mentally ill did not have to do so nearly as often.

Now, three years into our CIT program, there is a standing list of officers who want to wear the CIT pin on their uniform. The training is offered twice a year and other police agencies in Ohio are encouraged to attend. In our most recent training session, we even had an officer from Turkey present, along with persons from Pennsylvania. Officers love the program so much that they frequently ask for "Advanced CIT" or "Refresher" training. That has now been offered and continues to be provided.

Where Do We Go from Here?

I was recently appointed to the Ohio Supreme Court's Advisory Committee on Mentally Ill in the Courts, chaired by Justice Evelyn Lundberg Stratton. The goal of the committee is to change the way the criminal justice system handles persons with mental illness, whether it be through mental health courts (Akron has one, run by Judge Eleanor Marsh Stormer) or other diversion alternatives. I am currently the chairman of a Police Training subcommittee. Our goal is for all police agencies in our state to give officers the much needed training to deal appropriately with people in mental crisis.

President Bush selected the director of the Ohio Department of Mental Health, Dr. Michael Hogan, to lead the "New Freedom Commission" to examine how the criminal justice system treats persons with mental illness, and to offer viable alternatives.

It is my belief that things are going to change for the better in this country — and soon. With movies like "A Beautiful Mind" awakening our knowledge to such a horrendous illness, and the Surgeon General finally classifying mental illness as a true disease, the writing is on the wall. When an Ohio Supreme Court justice states publicly that "there are people in jail who do not belong there," when NAMI gets tough and says "we're mad as hell and not going to take it anymore," by God's grace, things will change for the better.

I have been invited to address the Capital University Law School's Symposium on Mental Illness and the Criminal Justice System in April of 2003. This tells me that the interest is building. I have been contacted by groups from all over the United States to help them in this endeavor.

Being Proactive — Priceless

As a former director of training, I implore you to be proactive in better teaching your officers to deal with persons with mental illness. I have had administrators tell me that they cannot afford the training (most of it is provided free by community-minded mental health professionals). I am telling you that you can ill afford not to provide the training.

The answer rests with the head of your organization, but I hope and pray that your agency can say "Our department indeed has a dutiful mind."

Headlines are not enough

Affirmative-action programs looking a little black & blue
Now it's a mother
The jury is still out on community policing
Time to rethink academy & field training
Maternity-leave
Police force is too much
Port on police use of excessive force
Solving the officer of the future

To do a tough job in changing times, you need timely, comprehensive, straightforward information. For the latest trends and ideas, turn to **Law Enforcement News**. Twenty-two times a year, **we'll put you in touch** with the thinking of those who are shaping law enforcement policy and practice.

YES! I'm ready for the professional advantage of **Law Enforcement News**. Enter my one-year subscription and bill me just \$28.00. (Return the coupon to LEN, 555 W. 57th Street, New York, NY 10019.)

Name/Title _____

Agency _____

Mailing Address _____

City/State/ZIP _____

Law Enforcement News

(21403)

A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY

Upcoming Events

APRIL

2-4. Contemporary Patrol Administration. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Buffalo Grove, Ill.

2-4. Administering a Small Law Enforcement Agency. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Mooresville, N.C.

2-4. Internal Affairs: Legal & Operational Issues. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Nashville, Tenn.

2-6. Annual Spring Training Conference. Presented by the Coalition for Juvenile Justice. Washington, D.C.

3-4. Ethical Standards in Police Service. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Oswego, N.Y.

7. Intellectual Property Crime. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Phoenix.

7-8. Juvenile Integrated Information Sharing Strategies — Level 1. Presented by the Center for Network Development. San Diego. \$25.

7-8. Advanced Grant Writing & Management. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Silver Spring, Md.

7-9. Advanced Internal Affairs: Proactive Steps for Corruption Prevention. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Nashville, Tenn.

7-11. Law Enforcement Ethics Train-the-Trainer. Presented by the Institute for Law Enforcement Administration. Dallas. \$545.

7-11. Executive & Dignitary Protection. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Boston.

7-11. Trends & Techniques in Internal Affairs. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Louisville, Ky. \$575.

9-10. Juvenile Integrated Information Sharing Strategies — Level 2. Presented by the Center for Network Development. San Diego. \$25.

9-11. Investigation of Incidents of Excessive/Deadly Force by Police. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. St. Peters, Mo.

10-12. Academy of Security Educators & Trainers Annual Conference. Gettysburg, Pa. \$190.

14-18. Criminal Investigative Analysis (Criminal Profiling). Presented by the Alpha Group for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training. Lakewood, Colo. \$525.

14-18. Management of a Small Law Enforcement Agency. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Louisville, Ky. \$575.

21-22. Rapid Deployment to High-Risk Incidents. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Oswego, N.Y.

21-23. Multi-Agency Incident Management for Law Enforcement & Fire Service. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Chesterfield, Va.

21-25. Crime Analysis Training. Presented by the Alpha Group for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training. Kansas City, Mo. \$525.

21-25. Criminal Intelligence Analysis Training. Presented by the Alpha Group for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training. Clearwater, Fla. \$525.

22. Champions & Heroes: A Night at the Fights. An evening of premier amateur boxing, presented by the NYPD Police Boxing Association. Washington, D.C.

23-26. First Annual NCJTC Use of Force Conference & Expo. Presented by the National Criminal Justice Training Council. Chicago. \$295.

24-25. Achieving Organizational Excellence. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Cedar Grove, N.J.

26. Tactical Folding Knife Course. Presented by Northeastern Tactical Schools. Dunbarton, N.H.

27. Firearms Disarming, Retention & Recovery Course. Presented by Northeastern Tactical Schools. Dunbarton, N.H.

28-30. Advanced Tactical Leadership for Commanders & Supervisors. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Manchester, N.H.

28-30. Excellence in the FTO Program. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Marietta, Ga.

28-30. Surveillance & Undercover Officer

Techniques. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Detroit.

28-May 2. Criminal Intelligence Analysis Training. Presented by the Alpha Group for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training. Fort Smith, Ark. \$525.

28-May 2. Statement Analysis, Interview & Interrogation Techniques Training. Presented by the Alpha Group for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training. Abilene, Texas. \$525.

29. Strategic Planning. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. Brockton, Mass. \$125.

29-30. Juvenile Firesetting. Presented by the Pennsylvania State Police Fire Marshal Unit. Gettysburg, Pa. Free.

30-May 2. Critical Incident Management. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Baltimore.

MAY

4-7. Economic Crime Summit. Presented by the National White Collar Crime Center. Arlington, Va.

4-8. Ohio Women's Law Enforcement Training Conference. Presented by the Ohio Women's Law Enforcement Network. Columbus, Ohio. \$139-\$179.

4-8. American Jail Association Annual Training Conference & Jail Expo. Albuquerque, N.M.

5-June 2. Understanding Terrorism (Online Course). Presented by the Southern Police Institute. \$575.

5. Use of Force Instructor Certification Course. Presented by the National Criminal Justice Training Council. Pittsburgh, Pa. \$495.

5-6. Less-Lethal Force Options: Selection & Policy Considerations. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Durham, N.H.

5-9. Crime Analysis Training. Presented by the Alpha Group for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training. Newport News, Va. \$525.

5-16. Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Lafayette, Colo. \$995.

12. Use of Force Instructor Certification Course. Presented by the National Criminal Justice Training Council. Philadelphia, Pa. \$495.

12-16. Crime Analysis Training. Presented by the Alpha Group for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training. Miami, Fla. \$525.

12-16. Criminal Investigative Analysis (Criminal Profiling). Presented by the Alpha Group for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training. Las Vegas. \$525.

15-16. Leadership & Quality Policing. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Spokane, Wash.

18-24. Providing Executive Protection Program. Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. Winchester, Va. \$3,190.

19-21. Assessment Center Preparation. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Louisville, Ky. \$425.

19-21. Statement Analysis Training. Presented by the Alpha Group for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training. Jacksonville, Fla. \$349.

19-23. Basic Investigators School. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. Brockton, Mass. \$495.

19-23. Crime Analysis Training. Presented by the Alpha Group for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training. Ocala, Fla. \$525.

20-22. Crime Scene Response for New Detectives. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Louisville, Ky. \$425.

24. Tactical Folding Knife Course. Presented by Northeastern Tactical Schools. Simsbury, Conn.

Quality-of-life issues go to court

Continued from Page 1

offender, and also permits us to gear up in fashioning an appropriate remedy," said Newton.

George Kelling, a professor of criminology at Rutgers University and co-author of the "Broken Windows" thesis that provided the foundation for much of the city's recent crime-fighting success, called the Spotlight program a "move in the right direction."

Kelling told LEN: "The big worry in the past regarding order maintenance and the police was that prosecutors, at first, would not take it seriously. That puts the police in an especially difficult situation, left without any recourse. They can encourage, they can cite, but if the prosecutors don't take it seriously, it turns out very unsatisfying for officers."

"I think the addition of these courts is one more dimension," he noted. "The whole system is now taking minor offenses seriously, which I think is a communication to the general public, as well as to the police, that this is an important matter and the system is going to handle it seriously."

Hartford, Conn., has had a community court since 1999. It was created by Judge Raymond Norko who loosely modeled it on New York City's Midtown Community Court.

Said Norko, who was reassigned to Manchester Superior Court in December: "The theory of treating quality-of-life [crimes] was born in Midtown through Broken Windows and the Giuliani administration. I had to apply it to Connecticut's structures. So you're really building from the bottom to the top with the concept of community court."

The most powerful combination is when there is active community involvement and the court is attached to local social service agencies, Norko told LEN. Hartford's court had eight social workers, and the support of both municipal police and prosecutors.

Among its programs is a Prostitution Protocol Class. In December, 12 women were enrolled in the court-ordered course which includes five days of community service. If they complete this, and go 30 days without a prostitution arrest, they get their latest charges expunged from their criminal record.

Of the 236 women required to take the class since 1999, 55 percent have failed to complete it, or were rearrested.

"Success is difficult to measure," said Norko. With the protocol class, it was a simple "Did they come back," he said. But a preliminary evaluation of the community court has been extremely positive, he asserted.

"When you have 90 percent of defendants telling you it's a good idea and it works... asking a defendant anything about anything judicial after they've been punished, it's usually very negative," he said.

In Charleston, S.C., the city is also taking seriously offenses that might seem trivial to some. A special court created in 2002 has already handled hundreds of cases, tackling everything from a pet pit bull that ate a duck in front of a group of children, to a man playing his car stereo too loudly in the city's Market area, to carriage drivers who linger past curfew in Charleston's residential areas.

Presided over by Judge Michael Moloney, the court has come under

criticism for handing out hefty fines which to some seem overly harsh. But the proof of its effectiveness, Moloney told The Charleston Post and Courier, is in its thinning docket.

"You won't find people running a tour after hours," he said. "You won't find a business owner that's not putting trash in a proper container, as long as word gets out that the city has a way to deal with it."

Another measure is whether neighborhoods really are cleaner and quieter, Moloney told LEN. "I think virtually every neighborhood resident — I haven't heard them say they haven't noticed an improvement."

The court meets in a quadruple-wide trailer near the police department. In one case, involving a carriage driver who had stayed 10 minutes past the deadline the city sets for tours, Moloney imposed a fine of \$50 a minute, or \$500. The owners of the dog who devoured the duck were charged a \$100 fine and encouraged to improve their fence.

"I think people are really concerned about the quality of life in urban areas," said Moloney. "There are two ways to deal with it. You can pack up and move, or you can say, 'We're going to do something about it.' I hear people at cocktail parties whine and say nothing is being done. Well, this is one way to deal with it."

In other cities, such as Baton Rouge, La., authorities have been negotiating over the past few months as to whether law enforcement would be allowed to briefly jail quality of life offenders instead of issuing them a ticket.

Under a police department plan, they would be held in the city jail which has room to detain as many as 150 people each day. The alternative would be to let them go, which hurts officer morale, or keep them at the Parish Prison, which officials point out is overcrowded and filled with inmates accused of committing more violent crimes.

"We're just trying to get them to take responsibility, to some extent," Chief Pat Engle told The Baton Rouge Advocate. "This way we can really have some consequences."

In St. Louis, prosecutors and city officials were disappointed when their plan to create a strike force that would go after slumlords and perpetrators of nuisance crimes did not get funded.

"We hit a snag on being able to implement that," Circuit Attorney Jennifer Joyce told LEN.

The Baltimore state's attorney's office has used a \$200,000 federal grant to assign a prosecutor to focus solely on quality-of-life crimes. Last year, the agency held nine "community prosecution forums" in nine of the city's districts to hear residents' concerns.

Key among their complaints, said Jennifer Ethridge, a six-year veteran prosecutor who drafted the federal grant proposal, were public urination, drunk and disorderly conduct, and prostitution.

It's a Date

Listings in "Upcoming Events" are provided free, on a first-come, first-served basis. Send details via fax, email or mail to the editor.

For further information:

Addresses & phone/fax numbers for organizations listed in calendar of events.

Academy of Security Educators & Trainers, P.O. Box 802, Berryville, VA 22611 (540) 554-2540. Fax: (540) 554-2558

Alpha Group Center for Crime & Intelligence Analysis Training, P.O. Box 8, Montclair, CA 91763. (909) 989-4366. Fax: (909) 476-8271. Web: <www.alphagroupcenter.com>

American Jail Association. Fax: (301) 790-2941. Web: <www.aja.org>

Center for Network Development, Attn: Workshop Registrar, 2525 16th St., Suite 110, Denver, CO 80211. (303) 893-6898. Fax: (303) 893-6848. Email: info@juvenileiis.org. Web: <www.juvenileiis.org>

Coalition for Juvenile Justice, 2030 M St., N.W., Suite 701, Washington, DC 20036. (202) 467-0864. Fax: (202) 887-0738. Web: <www.juvjustice.org>

Executive Protection Institute, Highlander Lodge, P.O. Box 802, Berryville, VA 22611. (540) 554-2540.

Institute for Law Enforcement Administration, 5201 Democracy Dr., Plano, TX 75024. Web: <222.theilea.org>

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1-800-THE-IACP. Fax: (703) 836-4543

National Criminal Justice Training Council, P.O. Box 1003, Twin Lakes, WI 53181-1003. (262) 279-5735. Fax: (262) 279-5758. Web: <www.ncjtc.org>

National White Collar Crime Center, 7401 Beaufont Springs Dr., Suite 300, Richmond, VA 23225-5504. (800) 221-4424, ext. 362. Web: <www.summitnw3c.org>

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, 34 School St., Brockton, MA 02301. (508) 427-9340. Fax: (508) 427-9356. Web: <www.neilem.com>

Northeastern Tactical Schools, P.O. Box 591, Nutting Lake, MA 01865. (978) 667-5591.

NYPD Police Boxing Association, Attn: Sheara Rich. (202) 955-1242

Ohio Women's Law Enforcement Network, Attn: S/Lt Virginia Fogt, OWLEN Conference Director, (614) 466-6019. Email: vfogt@dps.state.oh.us

Pennsylvania State Police Fire Marshal Unit, Attn: Joanna Corson, (717) 783-5529. Fax: (717) 705-2306. Email: jcorson@state.pa.us

Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, (502) 852-6561. Fax: (502) 852-0335. Web: <www.louisville.edu/a-s/ja/spi>

Law Enforcement News

A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY

Vol. XXIX, No. 593

February 14, 2003



Just in case:

As the nation moves up to orange level, new developments on a variety of fronts in the war on terrorism. **See Federal File, Page 6.**

Plus: Data-Babel. . . shaming johns. . . cyber-lab rollout. . . the "dutiful mind."

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY
Law Enforcement News
555 West 57th Street
New York, NY 10019

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
New York, N.Y.
Permit No. 1302

What They Are Saying:

"I said this guy's a nut case, but I knew he was a rich nut case, had made a lot of money in computers, and I figured I had nothing to lose."

— Col. Mike Barnett, Chief Criminal Deputy for the East Baton Rouge Parish, La., Sheriff's Department, after a successful software developer offered to solve a nagging database-incompatibility problem — for free. (Story, Page 1.)